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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 178. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
Sept				
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa M	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8600	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ..	Aalsetti ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
15th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ..	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
20th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
27th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedona	10500
10th ..	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
21st ..	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
„ LONDON ..	„ 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	29th Sept.	10th Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5805	6th Nov	28th Nov.

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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan..	....
City of Birmingham .. A&C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta .. A&C	7 0 *	12th Mar..	16th Mar..
Trafford Hall A&C	1	21st Mar..	....
City of Manchester .. A&C	5551	....	25th Mar..
City of Paris A&C	9242*	13th April.	11th April.
City of Karachi A&C	5556	....	22nd April
City of Lahore .. A&C	6875	....	29th April
City of Birmingham .. A&C	7475	17th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.
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Marseilles .. London via Marseilles ..	378	89.	429	649
Liverpool ..	653	1,091	48	809
London vi Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	605	957	6	704
	....	999	....	737

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Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
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KASARA .. 1195, Th. 2nd Oct. 9 a.m. ‡ C. M.
LINGA .. 2185, Fri. 3rd Oct. * 6 a.m. Direct.

† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Cutch Mandvie.
* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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S.S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 2nd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

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(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday, 2nd October.
†PUNDUA	3305	„ 16th October.
†PALAMCOTTA	3413	„ 30th October.
†PURNEA	3306	„ 13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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26th September, 1913.
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The weekly output of pins, principally made in Birmingh am, is computed at 500,000,000 !

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Address T. F. G. SHEPHARD,
Bulsar, B. B. & C. I. Ry.

FOR SALE.—.350 bore Schonauer Mannlicher Carbine fitted with hair trigger, in excellent condition, little used, light and accurate, cost £20 (twenty) at home with strong Willesden canvas covered case and about 20 cartridges, Rs. 200.

B. A. G. about 14-2, aged, good trapper, ladies hack, confidential, up to about 11 stone 7 lbs., never sick or sorry, believed sound, Rs. 250.
Apply Lieut. F. H. BUDDEN, R. E., Fyzabad.

FOR SALE.—BILLARD TABLE by Roberts, all accessories complete, good condition, Rs. 1,300—Apply MESS SECRETARY, 12th Pioneers, Kirkee.

FOR SALE—BANNU, B. W. G. (Cob) rising 9, about 14-2, absolutely quiet and confidential hack in both saddles, good, fast steady trapper, no vice, believed sound. Price Rs. 600.

2. Two Langshan Cocks, fine large birds, one year old, each Rs. 5.

3. Twenty, three pairs of Pigeons, fan-tails, Shirazias, and ordinary flyers, mixed, the lot Rs. 25.

4. One pair Rampur Hounds, about ten months old, good watch dogs, very docile and affectionate, the pair Rs. 50.

5. The Indian Keeper, D. B. 12 bore Hammer Gun, by Rodda, new last January, in good condition. Price Rs. 100.

6. One Underwood Typewriter, No. 5, in good working order. Price Rs. 200.

7. One Gents free-wheel primier bicycle in good order. Price Rs. 65.

Open to reasonable offers.—Apply to J. D. GRANT, P. W. D., Shahjahanpur.

THE AMERICAN MISSION'S Cane Work Shop for the Blind, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, Solicits caneing work from interested Friends. Work quickly and neatly done.
A. L. MILLARD,
Superintendent,

FOR SALE TEAKWOOD hot air CABINET with lamp and tube complete. Original price Rs. 100. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply Box No. 70 "Bombay Chronicle." 0496

HOUSE FOR SALE AT LONAVLA for Cost Price. Owner leaving. Real Bargain. Young Orchard. Flower garden. Water installed. Details from J. H. Hawkins, Lonavla. 0506

FOR SALE an Aweling and Porter's STEAM ROAD ROLLER of 8 Nominal Horse Power, weighing ten tons, purchased for Rs. 8,481, in August, 1909. The Boiler has been certified as good, copy of the certificate can be furnished on application to intending purchasers. Apply early to
THE CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Committee,
Ajmer.

WILL BE OUT IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

A "BEAUTY AND JOY" (in English).

An interesting and instructive Novel of Indian life (original), a Moral guide for all Communities of about 500 pages. Price (for previous subscribers) Rupee One, Postage extra, and

B A CODE OF INSTRUCTION for the young (in English). Price annas two, postage extra.

Intending subscribers are requested to send in their names (with address) to the author (undersigned); books will be sent from Bombay per V. P. post unless otherwise specified.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader High Court Appellate Side
Author of "Useful Instruction" in Matters Religious, Moral, and other, in three vols.
Dumas (near Surat).
26th September, 1913.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A SPACIOUS one storied BUNGALOW with stabling accommodation at Sussex Road, Byculla, near Police Station. Apply to R. D. SETHNA, Esqr., Receiver. 0489

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

WANTED TWO TEMPORARY Sub-OVERSEERS for the Dharwar Municipality. Pay Rs. 30 plus 15. Qualified men only to apply with testimonials.
S. K. RODDA,
President,
Dharwar Municipality.
Dated 27th Sept., 1913. 0515

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi held on the 19th September, 1913, the undermentioned Debentures were drawn:
Nos. 38, 77, 117, 136, 152, 266, 267, 335, 390. Standard Life Assurance Co., Ld., No. 545—Aliahmed Hussonally.
It is hereby notified that the above named holders of the said Debenture Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after 1st October, 1913.
By order,
RAYMOND W. COOPER,
Secretary,
Karachi Port Trust.

GONDAL POREBUNDER STATE RAILWAY.
(Including Jetalsar-Rajkot and H. H. The Gaekwar's Amreli Railway).

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that on and from 1st October, 1913, an additional Passenger and Mixed train between Dhasa Jn. and Porbandar will run leaving Dhasa at 12-40 and arriving at Porbandar 23-5, and that leaving Porbandar at 9-50 and arriving Dhasa at 19-32 with slight alterations in the present train service which can be seen from the Time Tables exhibited at stations.
N. N. GHOSE,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office.
Jetalsar, dated 27th Sept., 1913.

NOTICE.

TENDERS in sealed covers are invited for the construction of a Screw Pile Bridge, 16 Spans of 35 feet each over the Poonpoon River on the 10th mile, Aurangabad-Daudnagar Road.

2. All tenders should be in Form No. 2 and addressed to the District Engineer, District Board, Gaya.

3. The tenders are to be superscribed "Tender for the Poonpoon Bridge."

4. Tenders will be opened in the presence of the parties who may attend at the District Engineer's Office, on 31st October, 1913, at 2 p.m., after which no tenders will be accepted.

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The Plans, Specifications and all other details may be seen in the District Engineer's Office, District Board, Gaya.

M. A. HYDER,
Actg. District Engineer,
District Board, Gaya.
27th September, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 516 of 1913.

RE Rai BAHADUR SHRIKISONDAS NARANDAS, of Delhi, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Delhi, and carrying on business in Bombay, Delhi, Cawnpore, Farukabad and other plaees, an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Rai Bahadur Shrikisondas Narandas, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 26th day of Sept., 1913.
R. B. Patel,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort. Bombay, this 26th Sept., 1913.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Maganlal Bhagwandas of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Use, Trust, Possession, Inheritance, Lease or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground Rent tenure containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirteen and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1717, New No. 8844, Old Survey No. 493 and New Survey No. 8239, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 6881, Street No. 51, all which premises are situate at and on the North side of the First Carpenter Street, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the property of Mayaram Harishanker, on the West by the property of Velji Kanji and Brothers on the North by the property of Saligra Jagannath and on the South by the said First Carpenter Street, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 27th day of Sept., 1913.
Messrs. SHROFF, DINSHA AND DHARAMSI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Bombay, 27th Sept., 1913. 0514

NOTICE.

THE CALICO PRINTING Co., Bombay, having gone into liquidation, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the Company or their property should submit the same supported by proper authority in writing for consideration to the undersigned as liquidators of the Company within two weeks from the date of this notice. Claims received after that date will not be considered.
T. V. RISBOOD,
Liquidator,
Calico Printing Company, Bombay,
Goregaum Buildings,
Girgaum Post,
Bombay.
Bombay, 26th Sept., 1913. 0513

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of a Building at Bhuleshwar will be received on WEDNESDAY the 1st October, 1913, at 2-0 p.m. (S.T.), at the office of the undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 250 (Two Hundred and Fifty).

Plans Conditions of Contract, and specification of work, may be seen at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 1 and 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Copies of form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 (Three) per each set.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co.
F. R. I. B. A., &c.,
Architects, &c.
Markur's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 24th September, 1913. 0504

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LD.

TENDERS which should be addressed to THE AGENT, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, and should reach him not later than the 23rd OCTOBER, 1913, are invited for the purchase of two 23 B. H. P., 4 cylinder Milne-Daimler Motor Busses, to seat 18 passengers, which were used on the Kodaikanal Road—Krishnamma Naicken Tope service.

2. The Busses, which are stabled at Negapatam, are in thorough working order, and can be seen, examined and tried on applicaion to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Negapatam.

3. Any further particulars that may be required can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Negapatam.
A. MUIRHEAD,
Agent.
Agent's Office,
Trichinopoly, 12th Sept., 1913. 0494

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS will be received up to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th October, 1913, for the supply of steam coal for the Cawnpore Municipal Board for the years 1914-5, 1915-6, 1916-7, or in the alternative for the year 1914-15 only. The average annual quantity required is 5,000 tons approximately.

2. Tenders should be submitted enclosed in duplicate sealed covers addressed to the Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, the outer cover being superscribed "Tender for Coal."

3. Tenders must show—
(a) The calorific value with a full description and analysis of the coal offered.
(b) Price per ton F. O. R. at the Colliery.
(c) Railway freight from the Colliery to the Municipal Coal Siding, E. I. Railway, Cawnpore.

4. The conditions of the contract may be obtained on reference to the Municipal Engineer, Cawnpore.

5. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. G. ALEXANDER,
Municipal Engineer.
Cawnpore, 27th Sept., 1913.

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply for one year from 1st of December, 1913, to 30th November, 1914, of 7,000 tons of coal loaded into wagons at pit's mouth to be delivered in monthly quantities of about 600 tons.

2. The coal must be of the best quality either hand-picked or screened and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted.

3. Tenders from Colliery Proprietors or recognized Managing Agents only will be considered.

4. Tenders on the prescribed form of tender and agreement (which can be had from undersigned's office on payment of As. 8 per copy), will be received up to 12 noon on 11th October, 1913.

5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer.
B. LAWRENCE,
Manager,
Gwalior Light Railway.
Jumnabagh, Gwalior.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors,
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bath-room Fittings
etc. etc. etc.
326.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

ENGINEERING BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Aitken, Thomas.—Road Mading and Maintenance: A Practical Treatise for Engineers, Surveyors, and others. With an historical sketch of ancient and modern practice. With numerous plates and illustrations	18	6
Baker, Ira Osborn.—A Treatise on Masonry Construction. Tenth edition	18	6
Bauer, Dr. G. and Roberton, L. S.—Marine Engines and Boilers. Their Design and Construction. A Handbook for the use of students, Engineers, and Naval Constructors. Based on the work Berechnung und Konstruktion Der Schiffsmaschinen und Kessel. Translated from the second German edition by E. M. Donkin, and S. Bryan Donkin. With over 350 illustrations and numerous tables	21	14
Benjamin, Park.—Modern Mechanism. Exhibiting the latest Progress in Machines, Motors and the Transmission of Power. Illustrated	22	8
Bjorling, Philip R.—Pumps and Pump Motors. A Manual for the use of Hydraulic Engineers, 2 Volumes. Text and plates	26	4
Bligh, W. G.—The Practical Design of Irrigation Works, second edition, revised and enlarged	22	12
Bottcher, Anton.—Cranes. Their Construction, Mechanical Equipment and Working. Translated and supplemented with English, American, and Continental Practice. By A. Tholhausen, C.E.	36	12
Bovey, Henry T.—A Treatise on Hydraulics. Second edition, rewritten	18	6
Box, Thomas.—A Practical Treatise on the Strength of Material: including their Elasticity as Resistance to Impact. Third edition. Rs. 13-8 for	10-15	
Brush, George J.—Manual of Determination Mineralogy. With an introduction on Blowpipe Analysis. Revised and enlarged, with entirely new tables from the indentification of Minerals. By Samuel L. Penfield. Sixteenth edition, revised	14	14
Buckley, Robert Burton.—The Irrigation Works of India. Second edition	36	12
——Irrigation Pocket book. Facts, Figures, and Formulæ, for Irrigation Engineers	13	2
Byrn, Edward W.—The Progress of Inventions in the Nineteenth Century	11	4
Carpenter, Rolla C. and Diedeichs, H.—Internal Combustion Engines. their Theory, Construction and Operation. 397 Illustrations	18	6
Colver, Frederick.—Pumps and Pumping Machinery. Second edition, revised, enlargd, and new matter added. 2 volumes	18	6
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Cunningham, Brysson.—A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Harbour Engineering. With 18 plates and 220 illustrations in the Text	14	0
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Thacker & Co., Ld.
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MARBLE STATUARY
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
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Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
6-30 to 8: (8-30 to 9-30 pictures only): 10 to 11-30 p. m.
12 MARVELLOUS JAPS 12.
THE EGAWA TROUPE.
(Direct from the Imperial Theatre, Tokio.)
Acrobats, Contortionists, Equilibrists.
THE HUMAN AEROPLANES
Globe Ladder, and Wire-Walkers.
The Eighth Wonder of the World.
"PROTEA."
What is it? Why it is Something.
VERY STARTLING.
COME AND SEE IT.
FULL PICTURE PROGRAMME.
The Weekly News Budget. | A Thrilling Detective Story. | Two of our Best Comics.
No Change in Prices.
SUNDAY MATINEE.
To-morrow at 5 p. m.
When by Special Request
Capt. Scotts Expedition.
Pictures (Whole Series) will be shown.
149

AN OVERWHELMING RUSH
AT SANDHURST ROAD,
A HUGE SUCCESS OF
PROTEA !! PROTEA !!
THE TERRIBLE BEAUTY-SPY.
Mind, The Verdict Is Unanimous:
"PROTEA HAS OUTWITTED ZIGOMAR, IN EVERY RESPECT" AND,
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PRIDES OVER THE AFFAIR,
Beating The Record In Cinema Films.
To-Day And To-Morrow, Special Matinee Show 5 to 6-30., and 7 to 8-30., 9 to 10-30., and 11 to 12-30., (S. T.)
Prices:—Rs. 2. 1. As. 8. and 4.
CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.
148

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.
The Greatest Detective Drama Ever Produced.
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5000 Feet Long—4 Parts.
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A film that surpasses even the famous ZIGOMAR series. Produced by the same Artistes that took part in the ZIGOMAR productions.
THIS FILM WILL BE THE TALK OF BOMBAY.
Don't fail to see it! The chance of a lifetime!
3 SHOWS: of 1½ Hours.
6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10; 10-15 to 11-45.
PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday & Sunday 5 to 6-30.
300

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc.
0470

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OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS. 3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
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Further particulars from
THE HONY. SECRETARY.

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THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

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35-37 APOLLO ST.,

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NOW READY.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL

HANDBOOK FOR DAILY CABLE RECORDS OF AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS;

Also East Indian, Egyptian, Brazilian, Liverpool and Continental Statistics, and Records of Previous seasons' Crop Reports.

Price—Cloth, Rs. 3.

THACKER & Co. Ltd., BOMBAY.

0516

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTO AND DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURE POST CARD, CHRISTMAS CARDS, BINOCULARS OF BEST-MAKE AND SHOP FURNITURE, ETC., lying in the Shop, lately occupied by Messrs. Babajee Sukharam & Co., Insolvents, situate opposite The Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre, at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

By order of the Concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th, and TO-MORROW SUNDAY the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), each day, the Photo and Drawing materials, Picture Post Cards, Christmas Cards, Binoculars of best-make, and Shop furniture, etc., in small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN A VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT MATUNGA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., official assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of Mahipatrao Keshowrao Acharya and another Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, SATURDAY the 27th September, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the Right title and interest of the above Insolvents in the following Vacant piece of land on the premises at Matunga near the Leper Asylum.

PARTICULARS:—The right, title and interest of the above Insolvents in the vacant piece of land situate at Matunga on the East of the public Road from Sion to Bombay near the Matunga Leper Asylum and admeasuring 4761 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2/1105 and assessed by the Municipality under old No. 472 and New No. 210 and which is bounded as follows:—i. e. to say on the East by a vacant piece of land on the West by the aforesaid Sion to Bombay Road, on the North by the public passage and on the South partly by a vacant piece of land and partly by a Portuguese Church.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo St., Fort, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture of a European gentleman:—Wardrobe, cupboard, dining table, dinner waggon, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, crockery-ware, etc.

By order of the Postmaster-General:—Unserviceable goods such as canvas, and drill bags, leather delivery and cash bags, etc., etc.

The property of a deceased Parsee Gentleman:—Good collection of old and seldom obtainable Silver coins. Good opportunity for coin collectors.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.

1 light rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1913.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE ON SUNDAY 28TH SEPTEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, ORGAN, COOKING STOVE, MOTOR CAR, CARRIAGES AND HORSE, ETC.

ON SUNDAY, the 28th day of September, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the bungalow in the compound of Ripon Mills, on Haines Road, Byculla, valuable and substantial English drawing, dining and bed room furniture by Wimbridge and other makers such as English silk tapestry lined suite of sofas and chairs, tapestry lined drawing room suite by Wimbridge, English marble top mirrored cabinets, English light and low chairs, rich Jardineers, French made 13 stops Organ, dining room table and chairs, dumbwaiter sideboard, rich glass, crockery and platedware, mirrored blackwood Almirah in 4 pieces, writing table, rich Brussels carpets, solid brass as well as iron and brass single and double bedsteads, blackwood and iron Baba cradles, panel door clothes and gown presses, mirrored chest of drawer, marble top wash-hand tables, hat stands, easy and rocking chairs, marble top tables and teapoys, rich pictures table and wall ornaments, large lot of lampware, gas cooking stove, cooking utensils, Singapore cane furniture, etc., etc.

At 4 p.m., (S.T.)

1 English comfortable bicycle wheeled rubber-tyred Landau by Windower.

1 Rubber-tyred Ladies' Buggy by Scott.

1 Handsome piebold grey Horse going in harness.

The property of D. S. SAKLATWALLA Esq., Manager, Ripon Mills.

The property of another Gentleman: One 4 Cylinder, 5 seated Motor Car in perfect running order and condition, recently overhauled and painted, complete with all accessories.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Sept., 1913. 257

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents

21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE VICTOR SOAP MANUFACTURING CO., SITUATE IN SIR MANGALDAS GARDENS AT KHETWADI MAIN ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, the Machinery of the Victor Soap Manufacturing Co., consisting of soap-making machines, tanks, hand-carts, soap-making materials, furniture, etc., at the Sind Factory premises, situate in Sir Mangaldas Gardens, at Khetwadi Main Road.

The Machinery is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchsaer, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day after the sale at the expense of the purchaser.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Sept., 1913. 252

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

Sept. 25

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £72½; Copper Braziers £88; Yellow Metal 7½; *Freight.*—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6; value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship. 53½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 49½; March April May; Antwerp; done firmer. Linseed Calcutta 46; quiet Sep.-Oct.; London, done.

Wheat.—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37; Sep.-Oct.; London, nominal. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-3½; Sep.-Oct.; done firm.

Wheat South American.—Rozaire Santa FE—62lbs. no quotation. Barlette Russo—62½lbs. 34-4; sellers Jan.-Feb.; quiet.

Australian.—South Australian 36½; Jan.-Feb. sellers. Victorian. 36½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. New South Wales. 36½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-7½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; Remains quiet. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-0½; Jan.-March; nothing doing nominal. German Beet-root 88% 9-8; sellers September; opened easier closed quiet. 9-4; sellers Oct.-Nov.; E.A.R. & similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 12; Sep.-Oct.; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-10½; Sep.-Oct.; value steady.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta 11-4½; Oct.-Dec.; value, 11-7½; Jan.-March; value. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-6; Oct.-Dec.; value, 11-9; Jan.-March value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 12-4½; Oct.-Dec.; value, 12-7½; Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12-6; Oct.-Dec.; value, 12-9; Jan.-March; value. Still nothing doing.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 43½; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg sellers firmer.

Cotton Seed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-19-6; Sep.-Oct.; Hull sellers quiet but steady.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is slightly above the average. Night temperature is below the average at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Jhansi but clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is much below the average. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; the minimum is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind but moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is above the average at Jaipur; the minimum is also in excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Moderate cloud persists in west Central India while skies are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for a slight excess in the maximum at Neemuch and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature during day continues in excess; night temperature is in excess at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0.20" of rain. The moisture in the air and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature during day is in excess at most places.

General Remarks.—Local but heavy rain has fallen in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and the Carnatic. Cuddapah records 1.34", Bangalore 1.76" and Trichinopoly 2.00". A few light showers are reported from the north Konkan. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in east Rajputana, west Central India and the western districts of the Central Provinces. Cloud has decreased on the Coromandel coast but moderate or heavy cloud still persists in the area of rainfall and on the Malabar coast.

Isolated showers are likely in the south-east Madras and local rain in Malabar and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON FRIDAY, the 26th of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-ARAB						
Bushire ..						
Do. (24th)..	93·3	77·0	68	0·00		—0·01
Jask ..	96·3	79·3	59	0·00		—0·06
Muskat ..						
Do. (24th)..	99·3	87·1	66	0·00		—0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	101·8	70·5	49	10·28		+5·55
Rawalpindi ..	93·9	62·6	47	24·44		+2·17
Lahore ..	102·9	67·2	53	18·00		×3·07
Sirsa ..	102·8	75·0	38	17·84		+6·77
Ambala ..	100·5	64·9	48	28·21		+4·93
Delhi ..	100·0	77·8	57	13·66		—9·46
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	101·9	76·0	31	7·39		—16·29
Mainpuri ..	102·8	71·6	51	10·66		—11·98
Jhansi ..	103·6	78·5	27	9·64		—24·09
Cawnpore ..	100·6	71·5	48	18·82		—12·70
Allahabad ..	100·6	70·5	53	22·36		—11·16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	103·6	74·3	64	2·91		+0·65
Karachi ..	87·5	75·0	78	12·01		×5·88
Ajmer ..	94·1	81·2	56	11·16		—7·55
Jaipur ..	87·2	76·1	46	12·71		—8·79
Kotah ..	96·6	82·6	52	15·62		—10·43
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	92·0	72·0	78	38·37		+25·18
Dwarka ..	86·8	78·2	76	17·35		+3·74
Veraval ..	82·6	75·8	80	24·55		‡7·55
Rajkot ..	92·6	71·8	80	27·78		+2·45
Bhavnagar Para. ..	94·0	73·8	69	35·95		+16·43
Surat' ..	90·9	74·1	83	37·14		—1·64
Ahmedabad ..	95·1	73·7	77	35·61		+6·92
Deesa ..	94·8	72·9	64	25·15		+12·06
Neemuch ..	93·9	73·0	61	23·89		—2·95
Indore ..	91·1	70·1	74	0·00 36·37		+6·72
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	95·8	71·3	75	30·82		—18·96
Saugor ..	94·3	73·6	58	22·92		—18·53
Hoshangabad ..	94·1	71·4	74	36·31		—8·31
Khandwa ..	94·2	74·6	58	38·15		×11·57
Akola ..	98·7	75·0	40	0·01 28·78		—9·47
Amraoti ..	95·3	76·3	66	0·02 34·59		+6·32
Nagpur ..	97·1	74·8	58	43·25		+0·68
Chanda ..	93·0	74·0	75	50·99		+4·11
Raipur ..	93·7	74·6	73	35·33		—8·39
KONKAN						
Bombay ..	86·3	79·0	79	68·36		+0·38
Ratnagiri ..	85·3	75·9	76	0·20 67·40		—27·07
Mormugao ..	84·5	75·7	93	83·14		—2·15
Karwar ..	84·2	75·0	89	83·83		—26·46
DOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	93·9	70·6	62	14·29		—4·09
Ahmednagar ..	91·1	69·5	65	20·77		+3·43
Poona ..	90·5	71·3	85	0·08 23·61		+4·06
Sholapur ..	91·3	72·6	70	11·90		—9·91
Bijapur ..	89·9	69·3	81	11·64		—1·85
Belgaum ..	81·3	65·0	85	68·15		—4·07
Aurangabad ..	90·4	68·5	70	21·30		—2·52
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	92·9	73·7	67	36·89		×1·43
Hyderabad ..	90·3	72·7	70	?		?
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	85·3	74·3	89	0·03 84·08		—23·75
Calicut ..	85·3	75·6	91	0·00 70·97		—16·73
Cochin ..	87·2	76·7	86	68·15		—3·47
Colombo ..	87·0	74·5	82	0·15 13·42		—6·88
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	85·8	76·2	91	13·46		—9·21
Bellary ..	94·0	73·8	73	0·06 4·95		—4·82
Cuddapah ..	97·0	71·0	97	1·34 7·06		—11·72
Madras ..	91·0	76·0	83	5·88		—9·37
Bangalore ..	82·8	64·3	95	1·76 13·70		—4·41
Coimbator ..	89·9	72·3	83	0·03 8·22		—2·07
Trichinopoly ..	94·6	71·8	87	2·00 5·30		—5·19
Negapatam ..	93·2	74·7	87	0·03 7·69		—2·48

Sir Harcourt Butler, is paying a visit to Kassuli to-day.

Miss Chamier has been appointed Inspectress of Schools and Posted to the Central Provinces.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Both monsoon currents are very weak and rainfall occurred only in Burma and south of the Peninsula. Temperature remains high and air dry in the country round Agra and Jhansi. Rainfall has been fairly general in Lower Burma and Mysore; local in south-east Madras and the Madras-Deccan. A few falls also occured in Lower Bengal and the Konkan.

Principal amounts:—Mergui, Tavoy, Yamethin one and a half inches; Moulmein one; Lashio two; Cox's Bazar one; Mysore one; Bangalore and Trichinopoly two; Cuddapah one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in the south of the Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,

COLABA, BOMBAY, 25th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·837
Temperature of Air	degrees	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	,,	76.4
Dew Point	,,	74.2
Relative humidity of Air. ..	..	0·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		4·0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	86.3
Minimum do. do. ..	..	76.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..		NNE,E WNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	98
Fall of Rain	inch	0·00
Total fall during month' ..	..	5·50
Total fall during year ..	..	68·36
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 26th September..	..	0.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th September 1913 was 30·052 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Sept.	h.	m.	ft	in
		7	57 a	24	9
Satur.	27	m 9	0	27	1
		9	6 a	26	2
Sun.	28	m 9	44	28	0
		10	1 a	27	8
Mon.	29	m 10	25	28	9
		10	49 a	28	11
Tues.	30	m 11	5	29	2
	Oct.	11	35 a	29	9
Wed.	1	m 11	44	29	5
		0	20	30	1
Thurs.	2	m 0	23 a	28	10

1913		Low water			
Day of week.	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Sept.	h.	m.		in
Satur.	27	m 3	8	17	6
		3	50 a	15	5
Sun.	28	m 3	58	16	9
		4	29 a	16	11
Mon.	29	m 4	43	16	2
		5	7 a	15	6
Tues.	30	m 5	26	15	10
	Oct.	5	45 a	14	5
Wed.	1	m 1	42	15	11
		0	54 a	13	9
Thurs.	2	m 6	9	16	5
		6	24 a	13	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
20. (Satur.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 32 m
21. (Sun.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 31 m
22. (Mon.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30 m
16. (Tues.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30 m
Oct. 1. (Wed.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 28 m
2. (Thurs.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 27 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full

Moon	Sept.	15th	1h, 15.9m.	P. M.
Last Quarter.		23rd	6h. 0.0 m.	P. M.
New Moon,		30th	10h 26.8 m.	A. M.
First Quarter,	Oct.	7th.	7h 66·2m.	A. M.

NEW TURKISH CONSUL-GENERAL.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

A large number of Mahomedans assembled yesterday at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, to welcome His Excellency Halil Halid Bey, the new Consul-General for Turkey. His Excellency arrived by the P. and O. Company's s.s. India, where a deputation consisting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam and other leading Mahomedans went. He landed at the Bunder at about noon and motored to the Turkish Consulate. His Excellency has brought with him a magnificent carpet for the Jumma Musjid at Delhi and some other presents for leading Indian Mahomedans who had shown sympathy with Turkey in her recent troubles.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Consols 2½ %		73 11-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..		25·25
Rentes 3 %		88¼
Berlin Cheques on London		20·42
Bar Silver Spot		28 7-16
,, 2 months hence ..		28¼
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.		
Rupee Paper 3½ %		63 13-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).		1-3 31-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % 17 April 1913.		
Council Bills—Extra allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at ¼ 1-8		
Transfers on Madras Rs. 1,40 000 ¼ 5-32		
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..		89¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st		4 3-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.		4½
,, Fine Tarde Bills 3 months ..		4½
,, Fine Tarde Bills 6 m/st ..		4⅝
Bar Gold (per oz.) ,, ,, ..		7 7-9
Interest day to day loans ,, .. ,, ..		3½
Interest 7 day market loans		3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sept. 26.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day the Paper Market stood weak. In the morning the rate was Rs. 95-1 but it gradually declined and the closing rate remained at Rs. 95-0-6. The rate for the next delivery was quoted at about annas three more.

Ready Paper was placed at the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

To-day a better feeling prevailed in the Cotton Mill Share Market and a rise was reported in some shares.

Fazulbhais opened at Rs. 567-8, improved to Rs. 587-8, but closed at Rs. 580 for October.

Davids were placed at prices varying from Rs. 550 to Rs. 565 for October.

Colaba improved to Rs. 1,447-8.

Madhavjis after touching Rs. 1,295 closed at Rs. 1,280 for October.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 2,000 and Standards at Rs. 1,425.

Crescents advanced to Rs. 120.

Finlays stood steady at Rs. 320 and Swans at Rs. 275.

Currimbhais declined to Rs. 237-8.

The Berar Press Shares changed hands at Rs. 530.

The Indian Specie Bank Shares declined to Rs. 59.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares dropped to Rs. 84-8.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 1,055.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

Government Paper closes to-day at Rs. 95-1 for cash and Rs. 95-3 for the forward position.

This week's Council allotments have gone off better than was expected. Bombay took Rs. 7,50,000 in bills and Rs. 15,60,000 in telegraphic transfers. Calcutta received Rs. 9,00,000 of the former and Rs. 63,30,000 of the latter, the Madras allotments being Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 2,60,000 respectively.

London discounts come higher at 4⅛ and 4-7/16 per cent. a firmer local market being the result of this combination.

The share market is very quiet owing probably to the near approach of the Pooja holidays, but although coal investments are neglected there is some enquiry for Jute mill scrip.

Business is in market for raw Jute at Rs. 85 for first marks but sellers generally are looking in vain for buyers at Rs. 87. The reason of the weakness in both pucca and kutcha bales is owing to the difficulty of financing the crop at present values. Sellers are unable to hold jute and in the absence of steady demand values are sure to depreciate during the ensuing week.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Sep. 25.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	53,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	32,000
Day's Exports to Continent	32,000

Futures at New York Oct. 13. 58 Previous closing price 13·47.

Futures at New York Jan. 13 38 Previous closing price. 13·32.

Advanced on favorable cotton goods situation and declined later partially under realizing.

Spot Cotton at New York 13.75 Previous price 13·60

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13.9-16 Previous price 13 ½

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 13·50 Previous price 13.47.

Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·66 Previous price 13.54

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 9½

Demand Bills 4.85⅛

Silver Commercial bars 61⅛

DEATH OF MR. A. J. UMRIGAR.

We regret to report the death of Mr. Ardeshir Jamsetji Umrigar, who died on Thursday last owing to sudden failure of the heart. The late Mr. Umrigar had rendered to the Police Commissioner very valuable services during local disturbances and riots etc., and was a trusted and confidential adviser to Government in all matters relating to police administration. In recognition of his services, the Government nominated him some years ago Justice of the Peace, and at the Delhi Durbar he received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

G. M. JAIN HOSTEL.

Lodging arrangements will be made by the Gokalbhai Mulchand Jain Hostel for Jain students, desiring to appear at the different University Examinations.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept 25.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	50
Total Day's Imports	11,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier; Quiet.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Irregular

Tone of Manchester Market:—Buyers only taking current Requirements.

Mid. Americans .. .. 7·89 d

Egyptian F. G. F. .. .. 10·25 d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct. 13·47 Jan. 13·30

New York official noon call Oct. 13 50 Jan. 13·32

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 13·41 Jan. 13·48

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O.	7·34	7·32
O. N.	7·26	7·25
N. D.	7·17	7·17
D. J.	7·17	7·16
J. F.	7·17	7·16
F. M.	7·16	7.16
M. A.	7.16	7.16
A. M.	7·16	7·16
M. J.	7.16	7·16
J. J.	7·14	7·14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	7,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
S. O	7·32	7·43
O. N.	7·25	7·36
N. D.	7·17	7·28
D. J.	7·16	7·27
J. F.	7·16	7·27
F. M.	7·16	7·27
M. A.	7·16	7·27
A. M.	7·16	7·27
M. J.	7·16	7·27

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Sept. 26.

Our New York representative wires: "heavy rains and good trade demand". Now with the approach of October the early frost date question becomes more important; not only that but day by day the matter of frost looms up as a factor of utmost importance, and the Bears will be restricted in their operations leaving the field of battle into the hands of Bull Generals. So we expect more strength in the cotton market and Bulls will have pleasant times as they witness a contest between the spinners' effort to buy cheap cotton, and the farmers' reluctance to sell and strength to hold. The pointers for the second Ginning Report are 3,018,000 bales against last year 3,006,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton crop accounts are also very unsatisfactory. Middle crop will be poor, and top crop will be a failure and in another fortnight's time we shall hear in the same sad tune complaints from our cotton-growing districts.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1913	1912	Difference.
Receipts for the week	17,603	5,617	11,986
Receipts from 1st to 25th Sept.	48,694	28,687	20,007
Shipments for the week Europe	12,971	3,088	9,883
China Japan & Coast Ports	14,085	502	13583
Total ..	27050	3,590	23,460
Total Shipments from 1st to 25th Sept Europe	67,707	16,310	51,397
China			
Japan	33,320	300	33,020
Coast Ports	711	688	23
Total	101,738	17,298	84,440
Afloat in harbour Europe	10,898	3,745	7,153
China Japan & Coast Ports	55	—	55

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Rly from 1st to 6th Sept. 1913 .....415 bales

Do by B. B. & C. I. Rly from 1st to 13th Sept 1915 ..... Baies.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1913.

The following are to-day's quotations.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	263½	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms) ..	276	..	..	Do
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	276	..	..	25-12-13
Do. ..	276	..	..	25-11 13
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)..	275	..	..	25-1-14
M. G. Khandeish ..	298	286	..	Do
M. G. Khandwa. Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha. Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee. ..	329	..	..	do
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dharmangaum. Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple..	316	..	..	Do
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomra. Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra. Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomawatty ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee. Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	328	25-3-14
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathis ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	..	Ready.
Westerns. Churka ..	..	..	303	..
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	..	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	307	..
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS,

September, 26th.

S. S. India .. Talbot .. Aden .. September 21

DEPARTURES.

September, 26th.

H. M. S. Odin	Mellon

ULSTER TROUBLES.

"THE DANGER IS UPON US."

LORD LOREBURN'S LETTER.

Lord Loreburn says in his letter to "The Times."

We are rapidly approaching a critical time. And I hold that every one, whatever his opinions may be, ought to help toward a friendly settlement. A Government Bill is awaiting its passage into law, and Parliament is divided into great camps, one to which I belong supporting, the other opposing it. What is likely to happen if it passes, and what is likely to happen if it is in some way defeated?

I will first suppose that the Bill becomes law next summer, as indeed seems probable. It is inconceivable that Ministers should abandon it unless some alternative is generally accepted. No good purpose, however, can be served by ignoring the certainty that the passage of this Bill will be followed by serious rioting in the north of Ireland. It is an extravagance to speak of civil war, or to fancy that the troops if called upon will refuse to maintain order. But we know from experience in the past that much disturbance may be expected, more widespread and more violent than on any former occasion during our times. For there is a general belief that the Conservative Party in England is prepared to condone if not to approve of it. This novel feature cannot fail to inflame the conflict.

However confident we may feel that the affair would be one of street fighting, quite within the power of the constabulary with or without troops to quell in a short time, it would none the less be a grave calamity. When the riots had been quelled the spirit that prompted them would remain. It may be necessary for the Government to take all risks. It must be foolish to ignore them, and looking at this aspect of the case alone it is intelligible that hasty critics should say—Drop the Bill, its consequence are too serious.

TWO WAYS TO TROUBLE.

But look at the other side. Suppose that the Bill proceeds in the ordinary parliamentary groove and by some accident it is rejected without being replaced by some acceptable measure. So far as we can measure the prospect of disorder in either event, more may be apprehended from the refusal than from the concession. The fiercest riots known in Belfast during our times occured in 1886, immediately after Mr. Gladstone's Bill had been destroyed at a general election. Exultation breeds more violence than does disappointment in that strange climate. Assuredly there would be as much or more rioting. We must realise how great a delusion it is to suppose that our choice is between two paths, one leading to fury and bloodshed, the other leading to tranquility. Both of the paths which are open at this moment, unless some common agreement can be reached, must inevitably take us into serious trouble.

I support what has been independently recommended by others, that there should be a conference or direct communication between the leaders. There are grounds for hoping that the attempt would not be fruitless, and it can be demonstrated that the interest of no party, great or small, would be prejudiced by it. Every party and, what is more important, every section of the community stands to lose by fighting out this quarrel to the bitter end.

So far as party interest goes I will not suppose that it would be allowed to prevail against the public interest, but if it is to be computed there is not much profit for Conservatives in protracting this long, pernicious controversy. The practical point is that this Bill is most likely to be placed upon the Statute-book next June in its present shape unless some agreement be reached, and sensible people would regulate their action with that probability in view.

ULSTER PASSIONS.

Coming to Ulster, Sir Edward Carson has expressed himself not unfavourably toward "local self-government," but I must confess that the prospect does not look very promising in Ulster when we regard the tone of the meetings held there and the disposition to treat as a sign of weakness, any effort towards peace. Nevertheless, there are reasons so strong in themselves that they must weigh even with angry men if we are to reckon upon the ordinary motives of human action. The most fiery partisan will have some intervals of cool reflection and must recognise that revolt will certainly be put down in the end, at a heavy sacrifice of life, it may be, and that the sympathies of the public in England and elsewhere will not be on the side of those who have provoked and commenced scenes of bloodshed.

There remains another consideration, the most powerful of all, which must have weight not only in Ulster but everywhere. After all, the people of Great Britain are entitled to some say in this business. They are ten times as numerous as the whole population of Ireland. They have their own affairs to look after, and it is common ground that their own business grievously suffers by the congestion of Parliament and the excessive burden which falls upon the Imperial Government. When Protestants in the North claim that the Imperial Parliament and Executive shall alone govern their country, surely they do less than justice to the complaints which are made in England and Scotland of the incurable inefficiency which now afflicts us here. The entire Protestant population of Ireland does not exceed a million. Must they not in reason admit that the forty millions who inhabit Great Britain can fairly demand consideration?

In order to make the attempt (at a conference) easier and success more likely no preliminary condition need be exacted from anyone.

The discussions at such a conference would be, as in 1910, necessarily confidential, but when these confidential discussions have been concluded, under the seal of lasting secrecy, then I think the final proposals in their ultimate form, together with the final answers made on any side, ought to be published if unhappily no agreement is concluded. The country will have to suffer if things go wrong, and the country is entitled to know what stands in the way of things going right.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

To my mind, though I am not now in anyone's secrets, the true course seems so plain that I am constrained to wonder if its adoption is prohibited by considerations wholly foregin to the Irish question. Is it the Welsh Disestablishment Bill that stops the way? This object may possibly prove insuperable, much as we might lament such a sacrifice of great national policy. But even if it should prove so in the end, that could be no reason for refusing to meet and see if the wholly distinct question of Irish self-government can be amicably adjusted.

It is not outside the bounds of possibility that a way might be found for surmounting the Welsh obstacle or for procuring a general election at no distant date.

I have neither space nor time now to examine other suggested remedies, for the danger is upon us. When we have dispelled it there will be leisure to survey the wider ground. The work of the country has to be done. The surest and safest way of keeping what is good, and there is much, in our party system is to recognise that it should supplement, not supersade, the more furitful method of legislation by consent. And no problem more urgently calls for an attempt to apply that method than the problem which is now perplexing us.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ACROBATS AT THE EXCELSIOR.

We have had troupes of Japanese acrobats in Bombay before, and many of us still have vivid recollections of the wonderful things that they did. It is promised for the Egawa troupe, which is opening at the Excelsior tonight, that they will give an even more sensational performance than any of their predecessors. They come direct from the Imperial Theatre at Tokio, and are proceeding to Europe on an extended tour.

There are 12 of these wonderful little Japs in the company, and they are versatile enough to provide an attractive entertainment off their own bat. They are not only acrobats, but they are contortionists, equilibrists, trapeze, globe, ladder and wire walkers, and feat follows feat, each more sensational than the last until at the conclusion of the turn it is all a hazy maze of whirling limbs and rapid changes. In this class of performance the Japanese are well-known to excel, and this particular troupe is one of the finest that has ever gone on tour.

The star film is an Eclair production entitled "Protea" which deals with the adventures of an extraordinary woman who outwits her pursuers in the most remarkable fashion. It is a four reel film presented in two parts, and if the incidents appear to be a trifle improbable it must not be forgotten, as some people are apt to forget, that a film story true to life would be the dullest thing imaginable. In this particular film the incidents are presented in a manner which carries conviction and are of such a novel character that it will not be surprising to find "Protea" one of the most popular films ever shown in Bombay.

A couple of good comics and the Animated Gazette are included to make up the best programme that has been presented at this cosy little theatre for months.

AMERICA-INDIA.

This week introduces a remarkable character in the cinema world to the Bombay public, a character that by her very audacity and daring is certain to become firmly established as a favourite with picture-theatre patrons.

"Protea" is a woman, but her very action denotes the finished artist and athlete. She performs feats that fill one with astonishment, and changes her individuality over and over again during the run of the story. Mdlle. Josetti Audriot is the talented exponent of the character of "Protea."

This great detective drama, nearly five thousand feet long, is to be shown from to-day at the America-India Theatre, and certainly ought to prove a big attraction.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. Blowers will deliver a lecture this evening at 5-30 p.m. on "Women's Sphere and Influence in the World" under the auspices of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, at the residence of Mrs. Dharamsi Thacker (Sea View, Warden Road).

POONA POINT TO POINT RACE.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

The Poona Hunting Season, on the success of which Captain Lucas, the Master, and the Whips, Colonel Perkins, the Secretary, and all others concerned are to be heartily congratulated, virtually wound up to-day with the point to point races, which took place about nine miles from Poona this afternoon. The long but dustless journey over a good road either by carriage or car had its compensations, for the Master and the Whips who were represented by Mr. A. H. M. Wilson, Capt. Egerton and others of the Government Hose Staff, were "At Home" on the delightfully breezy eminences of Dhigh, where the aristocratic picnic was held. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Miss Beumont Nesbitt, General Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, General and Mrs. Aitkin, General Smith, P. M. O., in fact everybody of distinction, thoroughly enjoyed the outing and the hospitality of the Master and the Whips.

The Club of Western India undertook the catering and it was no easy job for Mr. McCarthy, the steward, to fix up things so magnificently as he did considering the inconveniences of the long journey. A happy innovation was the presence of Mr. J. W. Thompson who struck up a bookmakers' stall under entirely rural conditions, and whether he suffered or survived a brisk business, the fact remains that his presence contributed very materially to the delight of the afternoon. The only unfortunate incident connected with this sporting fixture was the accident to Mrs. Meyer who was thrown badly in a race and had to get three stitches put into her face. But although she was left on her back in the jungle when assistance arrived, she pluckily mounted and returned with her face covered with blood. Mrs. Atkinson too was thrown in the same race but she escaped injury. Between Captain and Mrs. Corbould Warren, all the handsome cups could have been annexed, but they won three events and the other two were won by outsiders so to speak.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon very graciously distributed the prizes and after she had very graciously done Captain Lucas raised three ringing cheers for Her Excellency.

Details:—

THE WELTER HUNT CUP.—3½ miles. 1st prize, a cup presented by the W. I. T. C., 2nd prize, a cup presented by Mr. J. Reynolds. For horses. Weights, English and Colonial catch weights, 13st. and over.

Mr. G. P. Atkinson's br aus g HENRY, 8st., Owner 1
Capt. E. Corbould Warren's ch aus g BALLYCAR, Owner 1
Capt. T. C. Lucas's b aus g. THE NUT, Mr. Wilson 3
Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's b aus g. THE MUG.
Capt. F. V. Jackson's ch aus m. ON GUARD, Owner 0
Capt. E. B Egerton's b aus g. BLAZE, Owner 0
Capt. G. E. Vaughan's br aus g. GANESH, Capt. Lawrence 2

THE RACE.—The Nut was first away and ran well in front of the others for about a mile, when Ballycar took the lead and, maintaining it safely during the rest of the journey from Ganesh and The Nut won comfortably by four lengths.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Ballycar, 10's and 15's against the others.

DIANA PONY HUNT CUP.—2½ miles. 1st prize, a cup presented by Mr. Symons. 2nd prize, a cup presented by , the Fund. For ponies, 14-2 and under that have been regularly hunted by ladies and to be ridden by ladies' catch-weights.

Mrs. Gibson's g a g UNKNOWN, Owner 2
Mrs. Meyer's ch a h RACER, Owner (fell) 0
Mr. G. P. Atkinson's g a g PUNCH, Mrs. Atkinson (fell) 0
Capt. W. S. Beamish's b aus g PATHFINDER, Owner 0
Capt. E. Corbould Warren's br e h SANDGROUSE, Mrs. Corbould Warren 3
Mr. Sweeny's b e g BIRTCHA, Mrs. Sweeny 0
Miss Couchmann's ch A. G. Handy, Owner 1
Mrs. Symond's ch A. G. TOMMY,— Owner 0

THE RACE.—Sandgrouse got along splendidly ahead of the field but Unknown and Racer, who were heading the procession abreast behind Sandgrouse, went to the front and led for over a mile, when Racer came down and threw Mrs. Meyer badly. Shortly after Mrs. Atkinson's Punch fell and then Unknown held the lead from Handy and Sandgrouse till, on descending the mound, Handy came to the front and won by three lengths.

BETTING.—Evens and Sandgrouse, 3 to 1; Racer, 8 to 1; Tomony and Punch, 10's; and 15 to 1 the others.

THE LIGHT WEIGHT HUNT CUP.—3½ miles. 1st prize, a cup presented by the W. I. T. C. for horses. 2nd prize, a cup presented by Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S. For English and Colonials. Catch-weights, 11st or over. C. B.'s catch-weights 10st. or over.

Mr. R. A. Jenkin's blk c b m SATAN'S WIFE, Owner 0
Capt. Utterson's b aus g CAESAR AUGUSTUS, Owner 0
Capt. Whitworth Jones' ch aus m STELLA, Owner 0
Capt. E. Corbould Warren's b aus m YIP, Owner 1
Capt. Sarson's br aus m DANCING GIRL, Owner 0
Capt. A. E. Lawrence's ch aus m HOLLEJEE 0
Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's br aus m MORGANATIC, Owner 2
Mr. E. B. Peeble's br aus g COCKTAIL, Owner 3
Capt. M. H. Jackson's br aus m FURLO, Owner 0
Mr. N. D. Vakil's br aus m WILFUL, Owner 0

THE RACE.—Yip went to the front from the start leading. Morganatic and Cocktail right throughout the joining, and, although Morganatic made a game effort to catch up Yip towards the finish, the latter won hard held by five lengths.

BETTING.—6 to 4 Yip; 4 to 1 Morganatic; any price the others.

THE DIANA HUNT CUP.—2½ miles. 1st prize, a cup presented by Mrs. J. C. Perkins. For horses. That have been regularly hunted by ladies to be ridden by ladies. Catch-weights.

Capt. E. Corbould Warren's aus BALLYCAR, Mrs. Corbould Warren 2
Mrs. Symon's b aus g CORNISHMAN, Owner 2
Mrs. Turner Green's b aus m JUPITER, Owner 3

THE RACE.—Cornishman led for some distance but when coming into view again Ballycar was seen in front and leaving Cornishman and Jupiter to look after themselves won easily by eight lengths.

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Ballycar, 1½ to 1 Cornishman, 3 to 1 Jupiter

THE PONY HUNT CUP.—2½ miles. 1st prize, a cup presented by Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S. 2nd prize, a cup presented by the Honorary Secretaries. For Arab and C. B. Ponies, 14-2, and English and Colonials 14-1 and under.

Lt.-Col. Perkins' b aus g DETAILS.
Capt. A. H. M. Wilson 3
Capt. W. Middleton's ch a h CICERO, Owner 0
Capt. R. Broke-Smith's g aus m GRIZEL, Owner 0
Mr. C. B. Munday's g e m LISMANY Owner 2
Capt. Hyne Jardine's b aus g DINGO, Mr. Rendell 0
Capt. Weldon's ch a h BABS, Capt. Utterson 0
Mr. R. E. Gibson's br aus m JENNY JONES, Owner 0
Capt. Corbould Warren's br e h SANDGROUSE, Owner 1
Capt. V. F. Jackson's br aus m STOLEN LOVE, Owner 0

THE RACE:—Details was first away and ran ahead for a mile, when he was overtaken by Sandgrouse, who kept well ahead of the field during the rest of the journey and won hands down by four lengths. The rest came in dead-beat.

BETTING:—Evens Sandgrouse, 2 to 1 against Details, 10 to 1 the rest.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

THIRD DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN TO BE RUN ON SATURDAY 27TH SEPTEMBER 1913.

The following horses were left in after declaration of final forfeit at 4 p.m. on Thursday 25th September:—

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance. Becknfesser 9-12, Hilarity 9-7, Gunboat 8-13, Picnic 8-2, Keerit 8-2, Valerius 7-8, Mil 6-6, and Monsoon 6-0.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs. Dalmatia 9-10 Hoppner 9-5, Paul Pry 9-1, Polish 9-1, Malmsey 8-12, Satellite 7-12, Madrina 7-11, Lord Reay 6-0, Impecunious 6-0.

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Solution 9-10, Canberra 9-0 St. Gilgen 8-9, Airman 8-2, Silver Memory 6-4, and Vancouver 6-4.

Top weight not accepting weights are raised 4 lbs.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles. Abdul Malik 9-13, Gold Fish II. 9-5, Nakib 9-5, Tajilmulook 9-3, Sir Visto 8-11, Sir Knight 8-9, Purity 8-7, Regent 8-5, Beyrut 8-3, Real Gold 7-12, Thaboor 7-9, Hadee 7-9, Valens 7-7, Mexico 7-3, Harry Johnson 7-0. Trustee 6-12, Sweden 6-12, Welcome 6-0, Last Chance 6-0, and Haify 6-0.

THE MECCA PLATE.—Division I. Distance 1 mile. Thank You 9-12. Polish 9-8, Young Majub 8-13, Singer 8-12, Zaki Pasha 8-0, Solar Star 7-9. Baldwin 7-7, Minerva 7-5, Beynazeer 7-5, British King 7-1, Real 6-10, and Gafal 6-10.

THE MECCA PLATE.—Division II. Distance 1 mile. Occident 9-11, Good Success 9-8, Sidick 9-6, Salisbury 9-1, Fado 8-11, Best Chance 8-10, Moorshid 8-9, Authority 8-6, Longboat 8-4, Lot 7-6, Gregud 7-2, and Nasirabad 6-10.

CLOSED RACE.

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Distance about 2½ miles. Shots 12-4, Bulloo 11-0, Utopian 10-12 Idle 10-4, Deputy 9-2, and Astrologer 9-0.

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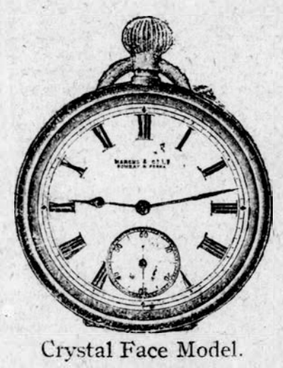

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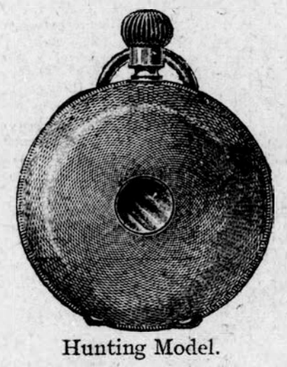

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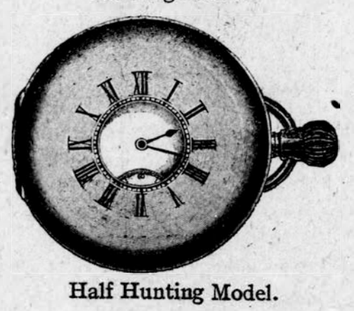

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Gold 18ct. Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Case Rs. 240, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
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18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 300, Hunting Rs. 320, Half Hunting 325.
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FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

HORNETS (4) BEAT GRANT MEDICALS (0).

Rather an easy win was gained by the Hornets over the Grant Medicals yesterday when the former scored twice in each half. The sky being overcast, it looked as though rain would spoil the game, but fortunately it held off till within about ten minutes of full time. There was a good deal of changing about in the Medical team being without Easdon, and the result was that their combination suffered. The Hornets have always been strong in defence, and they were too good for the opposing attack, who frequently came up dangerously but were as often beaten off. At forward the winner shewed considerable dash, and Hyde and Downes did particularly well with Ashton also often putting in good work. The Medicals were less resourceful than usual, and Hildreth had no chance to save any of the goals that went through.

In the retirement of the two teams previously mentioned, the Hornets are unlucky, as they earned full points against both, whereas others are profiting by it. It is understood that there is to be a meeting to decide whether the points will be completely ignored or whether those who had still to play them will be accorded full points. If the W. I. F. A. are to act according to the accepted rules of other Associations, they have only one course before them. Should a team withdraw, it seems reasonable that any games they may have played should be ignored, but the local committee may think it necessary to meet the case in the other way.

First to attack were the Hornets from the southern end, but despite a free they were driven back and were on the defensive, Navin easily clearing a long shot. A good run then occurred to the other end, but Ashton's shot was bad. The Hornets were, however, now combining much better and continually getting dangerous. A sudden run up saw the Medicals force a corner, but Doyle sent over and they were driven back. A nice bit of work saw Downes centre well to Hyde, who shot hard and high into the left corner.

On several occasions the Medicals came up well, but the James brothers were always too good for them, a corner cleared. Off-sides kept the Hornets off when dangerous, but eventually Hyde got on and beating the backs placed a hard shot cleverly into the right corner.

Half time arrived before they could kick-off again.

HORNETS:—2 GOALS.
GRANT MEDICALS:—NIL.

On resuming, the Hornets at once had the better of it. Hildreth called on twice, the second time with Hyde and Ashton close up, a corner resulted, but did no good. Returning, they were off-side, then Windsor was hurt and limped off behind his goal line. Ashton shot wide, then the Medicals pressed and called on Navin, Doyle then off-side. Hyde put in a good run, but Finnigan cleared and the Medicals up again Navin cleared from Sweeney. Back again, Downes gave Hyde a fine chance, but the latter dallied too long, strong pressure kept up till Finnigan shot wide. Very scrappy play followed in the Hornets' favour, a shot by Ashton from a corner going over. Then from a centre by Downes, Ashton over-ran the ball, who went outside the left post. The right half then sent right up to the goal mouth, and Ashton taking the ball on the run netted easily.

Rain now began to fall, the Hornets again attacking and a long shot by Ashton wide. The Medicals gave some promise, but always pulled up before dangerous, a wind springing up against them. They called on Navin, but Ashton relieved with a long run, Hildreth clearing. Later, Hyde got right through, Hildreth took a flying kick but was tricked. Hyde was winded, being struck by the ball as one of the backs tried to clear.

Full time arrived a couple of minutes later.

HORNETS:—4 GOALS.
GRANT MEDICALS:—NIL.

Grant Medicals:—Hildreth, goal; Thompson and Eyles, backs; Wadia, Ali Khan and Croning, Halves; Murphy, Sweeney, Doyle, Hakim and Khan, forwards.

Hornets:—Navin, goal; H. and W. James, backs; Finnigan, Windsor and Bradbury, halves; Downes, Hyde, Ashton, Allimore and Rodrigues, forwards.

Referee:—Bomb, Fortune.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

PLAYERS INJURED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The Durand Football Tournament was continued here to-day, the matches played being between the Black Watch and the South Lancs, and the Royal Scots and the 3rd King's Royal Rifles.

The first match between the Black Watch and the South Lancs was very evenly contested but very poor football was witnessed. The Black Watch played much below their usual form and just won through a penalty goal which was obtained half way through the first half. The Lancs tried hard to equalise but luck was against them. The refereeing of Capt. Impey was very faulty and spoilt the game, through off-sides and fouls being given for the slightest excuse. The closing stages of the game were very hotly contested and play became very rough, many men being injured. No further score taking place, the Black Watch won by the penalty goal a very lucky victory.

The teams were:—

BLACK WATCH:—(goal) Alexander, (backs) Richmond and Reid, (halves) White, Coblan and Clark, (forwards) Egerton, Robertson, Gordon, Robertson and Connor.

SOUTH LANCS:—(goal) Withers, (backs) Shortes, and Dukelow, (halves) Hughes, MecDermott and Chadwick, (forwards) Birtwistle, Bain, Dixon, Harvey and Hanson.

A MATCH REPLAYED.

The second game, (the replay of the game between the Royal Scots and The King's Royal Rifles) was won by the Rifles by one goal to nil.

The game was again very evenly contested as though the Scots played the better football, the King's defence was too good for them. The chances of scoring fell galore to both teams but were lost through over-excitement. No score was put up in the first half. Halfway through the second half a foul was given against Smith of the Scots, and from the free kick Skevington put through the only goal of the match. The Scots tried very hard to equalise, but all in vain. Towards the end of the game the Scots did all the pressing and excitement ran high, several corners fell to the Scots but they were unable to score and the game ended in a hard earned victory for the 3rd King's Royal Rifles by a goal to nil. The Scots took their defeat very badly.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SECOND LOYAL NORTH LANCS. BEAT SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

To-day the Sherwood Foresters from Bombay met the Lancs on the latter's ground to decide the final in the above tournament. The ground was slippery owing to rain and there was a fair attendance to witness the struggle, though there were heavy dark clouds threatening.

The game was full of interest and though the Sherwoods did most of the attacking, especially in the second half, they were unable to score a single point through the clever defence of Berryman the Lancs' Custodian and the splendid display of the backs, Spencer, the skipper of the Lancs, and Manarge.

Byford, the famous bowler played a good game among the backs for the Sherwoods as well as Thorney the inside right, but Thorney lacked supports and his clever passing was spoiled by other forwards.

THE GAME.

From the kick off the Sherwoods took the aggressive and many a chance was spoiled by their forwards and though things looked dangerous for the Lancs, Spencer cleared on more than one occasion. After ten minutes play, the Lancs made onslaughts on their opponents and secured three successive goals in their five attempts, two being saved by the Sherwood's goalkeeper. The scorers were:—

McGorner Barker and Foster
LANCS—3 GOALS.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS—NIL.

Resuming the Sherwoods again took the offensive but the Lancs' backs and custodian was more than a match for them. They also put such a clever defence their opponents also were unable to score. The game was up the ball remaining midfield. Score:—

LANCS—3 GOALS.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS—NIL.

After the game was over Sir Arthur Barret congratulated the Lancs on their splendid victory and wished them success in their future station for which they would shortly start, and added that they leave this station carrying with them the laurels of football and other sports. Lady Barret then kindly presented the cup and medals to the victors amid ringing cheers. The proceedings terminated with three cheers for Sir Arthur and Lady Bardett.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

FORT AND PROPRIETORY HIGH SCHOOLS *vs.* B. G. P. C. INSTITUTION.

This game was played on the Parsi Gymkhana ground on Thursday and resulted in a win for the F. and P. H. Schools by 98 runs. Scores:—

F. AND P. H. SCHOOLS C. CLUB.

First Innings.—S. R. Surty, 10; M. D. Writer, 5; H. I. Vajifdar, 17; M. S. Daruvala, 32; C. H. Bulsara, 27; R. N. Bhabha, 0; I. F. Master, 3; D. F. Kapadia, 4; P. P. Shroff, 13; M. A. Kotwal, 9; Titina, 1; Extras 13; Total 134.

Second Innings.—S. R. Surty, 31; M. D. Writer, 10; H. J. Vajifdar, 0; M. S. Daruvala, 2; C. H. Bulsara, 1; R. N. Bhabha, 2; J. F. Master, 0; D. F. Kapadia, 3; P. P. Shroff, 15; M. A. Kotwal, 25; Titina, 4; Extras 15; Total 74.

B. G. P. C. C. CLUB.

First Innings.—Chandawadia, 13; Arsivala, 1; Lilasvala, 4; D. B. Mistri 1; P. S. Bhanja, 1; F. Battlivala, 6; J. Battlivala, 1; N. Billimoria, 0; P. Daruvala, 0; Extras, 7; Total 41.

Second Innings.—Chandawadia, 4; Arsivala, 8; Lilavala, 30; D. B. Mistry, 2; J. B. Mehta, 17; F. K. Mistry, 0; P. S. Bhanja, 1; F. Battlivala, 12; J. Battlivala, 5; N. Billimoria, 0; P. Daruvala, 0; Extras 10; Total 89.

BHUSAWAL MATCHES.

Cricket matches will be played at Bhusawal, by Mr. D'Silva's XI., against, the Railway Gymkhana, and the Union Club on Saturday and Sunday, the 27th and 28th instant. Mr. D'Silva's team left Bombay by the Jubbalpore mail at 21 hours on Friday.

The team is composed as follows:—S. D'Silva, (Captain), Max D'Cruz, C. D. Coutinho, Geo D'Silva, R. B. D'Costa, J. F. Paes, M. Saldanha, J. P. Braganza, Dom D'Souza, A. D'Souza, J. J. Athaide.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The ansual athletic sports of St. Mary's High School opened last evenisg before a large gathering of parents and guardians of the boys. The compound was tastefully decorated with flags and the College Band was in attendance.

There were eighteen events in the day's programme which were all successfully gone through. The following proved the most interesting items:—Lance drill and drill os stilts. The obstacle rade and the sackrace evoked screams of laughter from the spectators. The attack with Ambulance Show by the School Cadets afforded likewise much merriment for the spectators who thoroughly appreciated the smart and brisk turn-out by the young collegians who went through the whole show without a single mistake. The entire evening's programme proved a brilliant success and reflects great credit on the management. The final results and the more important names of the successful students will appear in our Monday's issue.

FINED FOR WORKING ON SUNDAY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. Wills, manager of the New Union Flour Mills at Chinchpokly was charged with running the Mills on Sunday when no holiday had been granted on either of the three days preceeding Sunday, nor on Monday. Mr. William Whitaker, Third Inspector of Factories had been over to the Mill on the 2nd instant when he found that the Mill had worked from the 18th August to the 2nd September in contravention of Section 22 of the Indian Factories Act. The accused was fined Rs. 50.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of additional passengers per s.s. "Salsette" to London on 27th September:—

Mr. H. Campbell; Mrs. Campbell, Infant and Ayah; Mr. F. Swnnerton; Mr. W. Ives; Mr. Evans; Mr. I. Wakefield, and Mrs.; Mr. M. Shaw; Mr. J. X. De'Sousa; Mrs. Bhosle; Master Bhosle; Miss Bhosle; Mr. J. A. Khan; Mr. E. Fraser; Mrs. T. H. Foulkes; Mr. S. Levy; Dr. Longmire Miss M.; Mr. E. D. Zalichi; Miss A. Holland; Mr. Pratt; Mr. Weir; Mr. A. Bloedow.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Ellerman Line, S. S. City of Lahore is due to arrive in harbour to-day, (27th instant) with the following passengers.

Liverpool to Port Said.
Alison Miss.
Bolland Mr. B. G. C.
Bolland Mrs.
Bonhote Mrs. J. Lewis
Shearer Mr. E.
Shearer Miss & maid.
Sladen Mr. J. E.
Liverpool to Bombay.
Abell Miss F. H.
Arnould Mrs. L.A.
Bell Mrs. W. and infant
Bergmann Mr. F.
Bergmann Mr. L.
Bird Capt. W. F.
Boyd Mr. A. B.
Boyd Mrs.
Boyle Mrs. V.
Corbett Mr. E. H.
Crawford Mr. G. A.
Cummaug Mr. D.
Cumming Mrs. & Child.
Dickinson Mr. J. T.
Dickinson Mr. R. R.
Dickinson Miss A. M.
Ellis Miss F.
Evans Rev. D. E.
Flanagan Mr. S. E.
Flanagan Mrs.
Flanagan Miss D.
Flanagan Miss E.
Flanagan Master Trevor
Fleming Mr. N.
Forshaw Mr. A.
Ghose Mr.
Gordon Mrs. G. M.
Gordon Miss.
Griffeiths Mrs. V. M.
Hamilton Rev. W. J.
Hartley Mr. S.
Howarth Mr. J.
Hyde Mr. H. S.
Johnson Miss R.
Klernander Mr. O. G.
Klernander Mrs. and Child.
Lawrie Miss.
Luke Mrs.
MacCabe Capt. F.
Martin Miss A. F.
Morgan Miss.
Moss Miss E. G.
Nicoll Mrs. W. G. and infant.
O'Connor Master F.
Pearse Miss S.
Richey Mr. J. A.
Peetrs Mr. J. C.
Prout Mrs. S. A.
Raban Capt. R. B. C.
Robinson Capt. P. G.
Tagore Mr. T. E.
Taylor Mr. W. G.
Thomson Mr. J. E.
Tovey Miss D. C.
Vaughan Mr.
Vaughan Mrs.
Willcocks Lieut. Col. A. J.
Wright Mr. J. L.
Liverpool to Karachi.
Bartlett Mr. A. H.
Burrows Miss L.
Carter Miss F. G.
Duthie Miss.
Gauntlett Lieut H. G.
Gauntlett Mrs.
Gouldsmith Capt. A.
Gouldsmith Mrs.
Gower Alford Mr. F.
Gower Alford Mrs. & Child.
Huett Mr. W. T.
Heutt Mrs. Child and infant.
Malmprise Major C. W.
Mitchell Mrs. W.
Mitchell Mrs. & infant.
Stranack Lieut. H. R.
Stranack Mrs.
Tudor Todd Lieut. E. T
Tudor Todd Mrs. & infant.
Vidler Mr. C.
Vidler Mrs.
Vidler Miss.
Welman Mrs.
Wodehouse Mr. C. P.
Naples to Port Said.
Bonhote Mr. J. Lewis.
Naples to Bombay.
Daniel Mr. W. G.
Kharas Mr. A. J.
Kharas Mrs.
Paton Mr. R.
Ray Mr. S.
Robinson Mr. G.
Tagore Mr. R. N.
Tagore Mrs.
Waterworth Capt. G. F
Naples to Karachi.
MacKenzie Major H. M
Moray Brown Capt. A.
Richey Mrs.

CHARGE AGAINST CALCUTTA AUCTIONEER.

COMPLAINT BY A POSTAL OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

On a complaint made by Mr. W. G. O'Grady, Deputy Inspector-General of Post Offices, the police yesterday afternoon arrested C. B. Balthasar, a well-known auctioneer, on a charge of criminal misappropriation of over Rs. 500. The facts of the case, as reported to the police, are that in December last Mr. O'Grady made over to Balthasar his household furniture to sell by public auction for him on commission. The furniture, it is alleged, was sold for Rs. 500 and for this sum the complainant had made repeated demands but he had been put off from time to time. Finally the complainant made another demand for his money, but receiving no reply he placed the matter in the hands of the police and Balthasar was arrested. The accused is detained in police custody and enquiries are proceeding into the matter.

WATSON-CRAWFORD CASE.

COMPLAINANT'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

QUARRELS BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. A. A. Crawford, proprietor of the Bombay Electric Company, is charged with enticing away the wife of a former employee, Mr. R. M. Watson.

Mr. Watson, the complainant conducted his own case, while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, defended the accused.

The complainant was further cross-examined by Mr. Payne. He said that he knew nothing about going to the theatre before his wife told him. He did not take a programme of this opening performance at the Royal Opera House to his wife. He never wrote a chit to his wife about an invitation to go to the theatre. When he went home his wife told him that the accused had been to the house in the morning and invited them to go to the theatre. On that occasion he very definitely forbade his wife allowing the accused to visit the house during his absence. This was not the first time that he had spoken to his wife on the matter.

Mr. Payne: Up to that time you had told her to be very polite to the accused and to encourage him in his kindness so that it would greatly assist you in your business?

The complainant: It is the greatest prevarication of truth that I have ever heard in my life.

The complainant further said it was not true that after the quarrel with his wife he had sent for a bottle of whisky and consumed half of it. He repudiated further allegations of drunkenness and said that his wife possessed a very violent temper. On the night in question he refused to go to the theatre and forbade his wife to go also. The quarrel between him and his wife was not bitter. On the night in question she was crying before the accused came. It was not true that his wife asked him to write an excuse to the accused that she was not going out. He wrote to the accused to come over at about 8-20 p.m. The only reason for sending for the accused that evening was to tell him that they could not dine at his (the accused's) place.

MR. NANAVATI'S CROSS-EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. D. P. Nanavati here made an application to the Court that he be examined that day as he could not come the next day owing to his wife's illness. He was then cross-examined by Mr. Payne. He said he did not bow to Mrs. Watson on the Panorama Point at Matheran. He did not see if Mrs. Watson snubbed him then by quickening her horse to trot when she passed him. He might have told her in the complainant's presence to the effect that the complainant should not be given whisky. He was surprised to hear to-day that Mrs. Watson took offence at his having said so. At the Panorama Point he saw the accused had so hat on. A man sitting on the Panorama Point where Mrs. Watson and the accused had been sitting could not be seen from the Hart Point. He could not say whether Panorama Point was a favourite morning ride. On the day in question there were about twenty people there. The witness' wife possessed considerable musical talent and she and another lady sang in French when the accused and Mrs. Watson were sitting together with the accused's arm round Mrs. Watson's waist. The accused and Mrs. Watson might and must have heard the singing. Before the ladies started singing the accused and Mrs. Watson were seated together. On hearing the singing the accused stood up and started photographing Mrs. Watson in different positions.

The complainant was then further cross-examined by Mr. Payne. He said he wrote to the accused to come over on the night in question as he wanted to have a talk with him about the quarrel between him and his wife and to show him that by not going to dine with him he meant no disparagement to him but that he did so because of the action of his wife, who had broken his glasses.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

KARACHI WHARVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 25.

The Karachi Port Trustees are now getting to close quarters with the details of the West Wharfage scheme, the ultimate object of which is to double the capacity of the Port. There is a suggestion that an expert of the first rank should be engaged to examine the whole situation in conjunction with the Port Trust engineers and the North-Western Railway engineers, with a view to securing that both the present east wharves and the projected west wharves should be supplied with the very best possible services.

In regard to the much discussed subject of grain elevators the Port Trustees, will now inquire of the Punjab and Sind Governments whether there is any early prospect of general erection of elevators at Railway stations in the wheat producing areas.

MISS MURPHY'S MURDER.

"DRUNK AND THREATENED" BY POLICE.

ACCUSED'S ALLEGATIONS.

SUKKHU COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

The enquiry by Mr. W. B. Cotton, Magistrate, in the case against Sukhu Mochi who is charged with having murdered Miss Murphy, was resumed yesterday at Basti.

Mr. Burt, of the Opium Department, stated that he was on the platform in the early morning of 4th September to meet a relation who was coming by the train from Gonda. The accused came down to the platform when the train halted, saying loudly and excitedly that he had seen the guard commit the murder, while the travelling police constable, Indardeo, said he travelled in charge of the body from Babhnan to Gonda.

Ori Chamar, father of the accused, stated that the "dhotie" found on the accused at Basti on his arrest belonged to Sukkhu's wife. The "dhotie" found at Gonda was his own and was taken by his son on the 3rd. He purchased it from the Criminal Court auction at Gorakhpur for ten annas. The "koorta" found on the railway line with the clothes of the deceased was Sukkhu's. Sukkhu left home on the afternoon of 3rd September for the Id festival and was not seen again at Gorakhpur. He was in urgent need of money for the prosecution of a cross-suit for assault before the Magistrate at Gorakhpur coming off on the 4th. Sukkhu worked every winter in the recruiting season at the Gurkha Depot, Gorakhpur, and lived in the Ghurkha temple. Another son of the witness was insane. He was fined Rs. 20 last year for illegal possession of a "kookri" and had assaulted his mother who lost one of her fingers in consequence.

The mother and sister of the accused corroborated his father in the identification of the clothes.

Mr. Samson Burke, Assistant Station Master, Gonda, Mr. Gregory, Assistant P. W. I., Mankapr, and Sub-Inspector Nasir Ally, G.R.P., Gonda, further indentified the "dhoties," "kookri," match box and "koorta" found on the track, on the accused and at Gonda

The Chemical Examiner's report was filed and showed that there were no blood stains on the "kokri" and the "dhotie" wrapper or the "koorta." There were blood stains on the female "dhotie" taken off the accused after his arrest.

Mr. Lawson further examined proved that the guard or the brakesman could not reach the scene of murder by footboards. The way was broken by the dining car and other vehicles were without footboards.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

Sukkhu now examined, denied his first statement to Mr. Cotton entirely. He stated he was made drunk and threatened by the police and so stated as tutored. He admitted that the "koorta" and the female "dhotie" were his and that he was wearing them on the 3rd. He denied the possession of his father's "dhotie" and also denied the possession of the silver bangle. He said the police had arranged a bogus recovery. He acknowledged he was in urgent need and in search of money on the 3rd September. On that afternoon he took his departure with a Basti ticket by the same train as the deceased. He denied going further than Basti where the police catching him in the waiting hall early morning, fabricated their evidence. The bangle was in the possession of the police before they "planted" it on his person. The accused denied wearing the "koorta" on the evening of the 3rd. He could not account for its being found on the track by Mr. Gregory.

Constable Abdulla, of the District Police at Gonda, stated that the "dhotie" which was claimed by the accused was his (witness.) It had been given by him to the accused after his arrest by the orders of Mr. Cotton, who took off the blood-stained female dhotie from the accused and sent it to the Chemical Examiner.

MAGISTRATE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Cotton now recorded his own statement. He said on oath that he was informed of the murder at Bellairs on the morning of 4th September. He proceeded to the railway station and found that the accused had been arrested. He turned away all the police between eight and nine o'clock and took Sukkhu's statement. The accused was excited not drunk. He made no charge against the police then or in his subsequent statement recorded on the application of Mr. Troup, Superintendent of Police. On the 9th the accused was clothed only in a female "dhotie" which was bloodstained. Witness took the "dhotie" off the accused and supplied him with another "dhotie" to wear.

Sukkhu was committed to the Sessions.

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..	15,00,000
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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

"All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

KUPPUSAWMY.—On 26th September, at 119, Princess Street, to Mrs. Kuppusawmy, wife of G. A. Kuppusawmy Nayagar, Superintendent, "Bombay Gazette" Press, of a son.

ALEXANDER.—At Broxbourne, Herts, 10th September to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Alexander, I.C.S., a daughter.

VEARS.—On the 26th September, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, to Mrs. and Mr. C. P. A. Vears, a daughter.

DEATHS.

FORBES.—At Waverley Bank, Mussoorie, 10th September, Emily, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Charles Fredrick VonLintzgy of Calcutta, and wife of Edward Rodrick Forbes of Calcutta, aged 80 years.

LANG.—September 9th, in his 22nd year, George Edward Lang, late of Gonapitiya, Maturata youngest son of Major and Mrs. Lang, of Holme, Lewes, Sussex.

UMRIGAR.—Ardeshir Jamshedjee Umrigar, J.P., Abkari contractor, suddenly of hear failure. Deeply regretted.

MARRIAGE.

LEWIS—LEONARD.—On the 2nd September, at Highbury Quadrant Congregational Church, London, by the Rev. Harold E. Brierley, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Arnold Thomas, of Bristol, Harold Thackwell Lewis, I.F.S. of Kalimpong, India, to Dorothy Leonard, daughter of Mr. Charles Hare Leonard, and Mrs. Leonard, of The Chestnuts, Woodberry Down, London.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: Sherwood Foresters A, v. R. G. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Annual General Meeting, Apollo Street, 3-40.

Poona Races, Second Meeting, Third Day at Poona.

National Indian Association, Ladies Branch, Lecture by Mrs. Bowers on "Women's Sphere and Influence in the World" at the residence of Mrs. Dharamsi J. Thacker, "Sea View," Warden Road 5-40 p.m. (S.T.)

Students' Brotherhood, Special address to students by Dr. Harold H. Mann at Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

Monday, September 29.

Satak Manganese Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Taj Building, Wallace Street, 4-30.

WEDNESDAY, October 1.

Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Hummum Street 4.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Harwood Association Football League: All Blacks v. Sherwood Foresters A., Cooperage, 5-45.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, September 27.

SIR OLIVER LODGE ON LIFE AND AFTER-LIFE.

Sir Oliver Lodge had a great opportunity in delivering the Presidential address to the British Association at Birmingham. He holds an enviable position in England. As Principal of Birmingham University, he is at the head of one of the great modern institutions of higher education; he is one of the few prominent men of science who have set themselves to acquire a wide popular reputation and influence, and he has identified himself for many years past with research in the region of the psychical borderland. This last is almost the only aspect under which he is known to the newspapers, the majority of which treated his address merely as a pronouncement on the survival of man after death. As a matter of fact, it was much more than that: for Sir Oliver Lodge, who has an excellent journalistic faculty, took occasion to review the scientific field, and to put into his discourse as many controversial topics as it would hold. He asked, to begin with, what was the main characteristic of the promising, though perturbing, period in which we are living; and his answer was: Rapid progress combined with fundamental scepticism. By scepticism Sir Oliver Lodge does not mean the questioning of traditional beliefs in theology and ethics, which has been a familiar feature of society in the Western world for a century or more, but the critical examination that is going on of all the scientific foundations. "A kind of philosophic scepticism is in the ascendant," he said, "resulting in a mistrust of purely intellectual processes and in a recognition of the limited scope of science." Science, he reminded his audience, is an affair of the intellect; it examines everything in the cold light of reason. That is the strength of science; but, if pressed beyond the positive region of usefulness into a field of dogmatic negation and philosophising, it becomes also its weakness. For some of the greatest things of life are excluded from science—emotion and intuition, beauty and happiness: hence, Sir Oliver Lodge implies, the world, has become impatient of the "extensive denials" in which the older men of science indulged. He made it sufficiently clear that his own sympathies are largely on the side of this scepticism of scientific assumptions, but he pointed out as very notable that the present position was due not to any defeat of scientific method, but to closer and more exact knowledge of the universe and the laws of life. That is to say, scientific inquirers are challenging the simple laws and hypotheses on which they have been used to work, because these, though suited to the rough observation of beginners, became inadequate when the full complexity of existence was realised. Sir Oliver Lodge illustrated his thesis by reference to many lines of inquiry, especially in regard to ether, and the later developments of the atomic theory. Incidentally, he said some excellently provocative things, which will doubtless be quoted in controversies of many kinds for years to come. Thus in reply to those who conceive Nature as moying by continuous and infinitely slow gradations, he said:—"So far from Nature not making jumps, it becomes doubtful if she does anything else. Her hitherto placid course, more closely examined, is beginning to look like a kind of steeplechase." In regard to the Vitalist controversy, he quoted, with emphatic approval, the late Professor Gotch's dictum: "It is essentially unscientific to say that any physiological phenomenon is caused by vital force"—and, he might have added that any such explanation is exactly on all fours with the Disraelian definition of an archdeacon, as an ecclesiastic discharging archdiaconal functions.

The popular interest of the address lay in the concluding portion, with Sir Oliver Lodge's plea for the recognition of pyschical research as part of the legitimate domain of scientific inquiry and his personal confession of faith.

I am one of those who think that the methods of science are not so limited in their scope as has been thought; that they can be applied much more widely, and that the psychic region can be studied and brought under law too. Allow us, anyhow, to make the attempt. Give us a fair field. Let those who prefer the materialistic hypothesis by all means develop their thesis as far as they can; but let us try what we can do in the psychical region and see which wins. Our methods are really the same as theirs—the subject-matter differs. Neither should abuse the other for making the attempt.

Sir Oliver Lodge went on to say in regard to the survival of personality:—

In justice to myself and my coworkers I must risk annoying my present hearers, not only by leaving on record our conviction that occurrences now regarded as occult can be examined and reduced to order by the methods of science carefully and persistently applied, but by going further and saying, with the utmost brevity, that already the facts so examined have convinced me that memory and affection are not limited to that association with matter by which alone they can manifest themselves here and now, and that personality persists beyond bodily death. The evidence to my mind goes to prove that discarnate intelligence, under certain conditions, may interact with us on the material side, thus indirectly coming within our scientific ken; and that gradually we may hope to attain some understanding of the nature of a larger, perhaps, aetherial, existence and of the conditions regulating intercourse across the chasm. A body of responsible investigators has even now landed on the treacherous but promising shores of a new continent. Yes, and there is more to say than that. The methods of science are not the only way, though they are our way, of being piloted to truth.

Passages such as these, needless to say, are received with intense gratification by the leaders of the religious world; they have been hailed in various quarters as significant of a completely altered spirit and temper among men of science. But that is too sweeping an inference to draw. As a matter of fact, Sir Oliver Lodge has been for years the object of bitter revilings by a portion of the Scientific world and spoken of as a "lost mind" on account of his preservation of an open mind on all matters of a psychic nature, and his endeavour to reconcile the mysteries which Science is unable to solve, by an unprejudiced investigation of undoubtedly existing phenomena. Sir Oliver Lodge, with great courage, has faced the bitter onslaughts of his fellow Scientists, who would ignorantly confine investigation within the limits of their laboratories. His address to the British Association leaves Science in a clearer and more bracing atmosphere.

THE PROJECTED LOAN TO PERSIA

The friends of Persia will read with gratification the strong plea of "The Times" that Imperial reasons should preclude Great Britain from allowing Persia to collapse. If the wretched state of anarchy which prevails in that country, where the only right that is recognised is the one supported by active might, has not been brought home to sympathetic politicians, it is not for want of repeated outcries in the Press. It has been repeatedly pointed out that in Persia itself, there is little pretence of entertaining a hope of her ever asserting her existence again as an independent political unit, without strong assistance. Russian influence has been as potent as widespread, and, in popular imagination, as certain to eventuate into solid suzeranity as anything in the politics of the near future. England has a nominal hold on the Southern portion and between the Russian zone and the British there is, on paper, a neutral sphere. But the Russian advance into the no-man's land is steady and is scarcely opposed. Her policy has the single merit of consistency. It is hardly a veiled one. It stands for undisguised aggression. The attitude of Britain, on the other hand, has had the appearance of indecision. The indecision, however, relates merely to the method which would prove most efficacious to rehabilitate a tottering country. There has never been a doubt as to whether Persia's independence shall be assailed or not. Throughout her foreign policy, Great Britain has never wavered in the position, almost instinctively adopted, that the dismemberment of Persia should not only not be contemplated but should not be permitted. It is well to remember in this connection that the oft-repeated taunt from St. Petersburg, that, but for the vexatious obstacle of the Anglo-Russian Convention, Russian Cossacks would be guarding the Persian Throne for the Tsar, has a foundation in fact, and that the honour of saving the existence of Iran is due, in a great measure, to the authors of the Convention, mainly to Lord Hardinge. Now, in the course of Persia's hapless drift downwards, her affairs have reached a point which leaves but two alternatives to Britain. Either England should stand a cold spectator and witness in due and rapid course the certain final disaster, with the inevitable sequel of a military interventions or supply the one dire need of Persia's evil hour—money. And this brings us to the necessity of balancing the probabilities of the two courses. If Great Britain decided on sending a force from India, the ultimate cost would be enormous, and, in that case, we should be committing ourselves to a policy fraught with peril and not dissociated from the prospect of an outlay, the approximate extent of which it would be hard to estimate. Should we, however, elect the other course and lend Persia, either ourselves singly or jointly with Russia, a sufficient amount to enable her to set her house in tolerable order—for money judiciously spent can still prove Persia's salvation—we might be, at the worst, launching on an imprudent monetary speculation. The loan can be counted upon to stave off the day of dissolution. How many decades have seen European Turkey moribund, how often has her fate been considered sealed, how frequently have her stoutest hearts despaired of her continuity as a European power to reckon with? And yet, the astuteness, firm manliness and vigour of the Young Turks have prevented Adrianople from being torn from the Ottoman empire. The resources of Persia, it is true, are insignificant as compared with Turkey's. It must be owned, too, that the Persian is inferior to the Turk as a warrior. Nevertheless, he is much more than a match for his Sunni brother in those parts of diplomatic adroitness, which keep the enemy at bay. Paradoxical as it may appear, there is safety for Persia in delay. If she can manage with the help of British financial enterprise to tide over a brief period of distressing suspense, who knows but that the great Slav octopus may have to turn its attention to objects other than the noiseless absorption of a defenceless kingdom? There are possibilities which may harden into concrete probabilities, that France and Germany may not view with the indifference expected the bisection of Persia. German trade with the latter, as we showed two months ago, is a factor of vital moment, and it is not likely that the Kaiser will contemplate with equanimity the prospect of Persian markets slipping into the hands of the Muscovite,—a contingency which is a corollary to the open Russian occupation of northern Persia. A loan to Persia, therefore, at this juncture, would positively renew the expiring lease of Persia's independence and may, by gaining time for her prove her redemption.

DAY BY DAY.

The Poona Season.

With the departure of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon for Simla to-morrow afternoon, the Poona season practically closes, although the Bombay Government will remain here till the 11th October and a good many sporting and social events are still in store, such as the Horse Show, which has been postponed till Tuesday next, the Junior Polo Tournament which terminates on the 1st October, the Police Ball on the 30th instant, the scratch Regatta on the 9th October, the Races which are extended to the 11th October, a performance of the "Quaker Girl," 3rd and 4th October, and many more minor events. The success of the season, from a social and sporting standpoint, has been due almost exclusively to Lord and Lady Willingdon and the sporting Government House Staff. Whenever His Excellency has been engaged in the graver business of State, Lady Willingdon filled up the time by visiting the poor, the sick and the needy, and wherever she went the influence of her genial presence was felt. When official business has permitted His Excellency has visited schools, colleges and other institutions, and seen with his own eyes how things are carried on. He has shown his readiness to join in and assist any movement which has for its object the betterment of the people or the improvement of their condition. The functions at Government House have all been of the most enjoyable description. Owing to the wet state of the ground the Polo Tournament has been postponed till this morning.

Mr. Rabindranath Tagore.

The s.s. City of Lanore, on which Mr. Rabindranath Tagore is a passenger, did not arrive in Bombay harbour yesterday, as was expected. The Agents inform us that she will come in early this morning.

Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We understand that H. H. Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, the new Ruler of Cooch Behar, with the Maharanee and Dowager Maharanee, will leave England for India on the 17th October.

A Friend of South African Indians.

The Indian community in South Africa has sustained a heavy loss by the sudden death of the Rev. Joseph J. Doke, a trusted friend and zealous upholder of the rights of the oppressed Indians there. Mr. Doke was the author of that stirring memoir "An Indian Patriot in South Africa," in which a vivid picture of Mr. M. K. Gandhi and his noble band of passive resisters is given, and to which Lord Ampthill has written a very flattering introduction. Mr. Doke passed away on the evening of 15th August last in the hospital at Umtali, a far away station in North-Western Rhodesia, close to the Congo border, whither he had proceeded on a preaching mission. He was born at Chudleigh, Devonshire, on the 5th November 1861. His father was the Baptist Minister of Chudleigh. At the age of 17, on the resignation of his father from the pastorate, he became Pastor. At the age of 20 he came to South Africa. Shortly after he returned to Chudleigh and was pastor at the City Road Baptist Church, Brixton, till 1894. During this period he visited Egypt, Palestine and India. In 1894, Mr. Doke proceeded to New Zealand where he was Minister of the Oxford Terrace Baptist Church, Christchurch, till 1902. Towards the end of 1903, Mr. Doke received a call to the Grahamstown (S. Africa) Baptist Church and here remained for four years. From Grahamstown he transferred his services to the Rand, where he was Minister of the Central Baptist Church—a post which he held till his death.

Services to Indian Passive Resisters.

His services to the British Indian community, "Indian Opinion" tells us, were such that his memory will always be treasured by the latter as that of a friend of the oppressed. He came to the Indian cause uninvited, but as he was a seeker after truth and a lover of all weak and oppressed people, he found that the Indians' cause was just and at once allied himself to it with rare zeal and devotion. He risked loss of popularity among his congregation, but that was no deterrent to him. He took up the editorship of the "Indian Opinion," during the absences of Messrs. Gandhi and Polak and fought the cause as unflaggingly as ever they did. He visited and consoled passive resisters in gaol, when the authorities incarcerated them by the score during the struggle against Immigration Laws. He guided, too, the deliberations of the British Indian Association jointly with Mr. Kallenbach, at a most critical period of its history. In the words of the "Indian Opinion." his death to-day is mourned by not only his European Congregation, not only by Englishmen, but also by many of his Native, Chinese and Indian friends."

A "Legal" Dinner.

Under the auspices of the Madras Bar Association a Dinner will take place on Saturday, the 11th of October. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and most of the Puisne Judges have intimated their intention to be present and the Advocate General will preside. All members of the legal profession throughout the Presidency are being invited to attend. Indian dinner prepared and served by Brahmins, with fruit and milk, or European dinner in the usual style will be provided at the choice of the diner and the dinner will take place at the Moore Pavilion, People's Park, close to the Central Station.

Mr. Karaka and Miss Maud Allan.

With reference to the report now in circulation that £15,000 for ninety concerts in the East have been given to Maud Allan by Mr. J. F. Karaka, Mr. Howard Edie has informed us that on making further enquiries he found that an influential Syndicate in London was negotiating for such a contract; but the matter was dropped owing to Mr. J. F. Karaka, who is looked upon as one able to advise on matters relating to India, intimating to the Syndicate the undesirability of taking such an expensive Artiste to the Far East. The Syndicate having dropped the matter Miss Maud Allan, therefore, has arranged to come out to India on her own account, with the object of giving the people of this country the benefit of her art and at the same time availing herself of the chance of experiencing the charms of India. The "Royal Opera House" is engaged for her performances in Bombay.

The People's Bank Collapse.

There is a tendency to trace the origin of the collapse of the Peoples' Bank of India and the Amritsar Bank to the "excessive support which both these institutions have given to local industrial enterprises." The assets of the Peoples' Bank in 1912 included a sum of Rs. 4,54,738, due from the Directors and other officers of the Bank. The ex-managing director, Mr. Harkisan Lal, was also one of the promoters of the Amritsar Bank, the Bharat Insurance Co., and many industrial and financial enterprises, whose operations have been the subject of criticism. The Peoples' Bank of India, Limited, was registered in 1901 with a small subscribed capital which was increased to Rs. 5,00,000 in 1904, to Rs. 10,00,000 in 1907 and to Rs. 22,00,000 in 1910. The paid up capital was Rs. 73,145 in 1903 and Rs. 12,48,000 in 1912, while the Reserve fund, which was represented by Rs. 10,000 in 1903 was Rs. 3,25,000 last year. The deposits in 1912 amounted to Rs. 1,27,65,704, and one critic attributes the collapse to the high rates which the Bank had agreed to pay on fixed deposits. The Bank gave increasing dividends from 1903, when the sum distributed was Rs. 3,225, equal to 6 per cent. on the paid up capital, until 1912, when the amount distributed in dividends on preference and ordinary shares was Rs. 112, 134 or 9 per cent.

The Need to Arrest Panic.

The Amritsar Bank was established in 1904 with a paid up capital of Rs. 20,000, which was increased by 1912 to Rs. 1,76,000. A Reserve Fund was created in 1911, when Rs. 50,000 was put aside and in 1912 another Rs. 25,000 was added to it. The amount of deposits is not known, but the working capital is stated at nearly Rs. 33,00,000. As reported in these columns the leading Indian Banks at Lahore have taken joint action to arrest the panic and have determined to support each other. The extention of uneasiness would lead to widespread misery throughout the Punjab, heavier than that caused by the crash of the Burma Bank, and would deal a heavy blow at industrial enterprise in Northern India.

GREEK PANIC.

FEAR OF CONFLICT WITH TURKEY.

TURKS MOBILISE IN ASIA.

GREEK KING'S SPEEDY RETURN.

SERVIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

HAVOC IN THRACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The prolonged failure of the Greek and Turkish plenipotentiaries to arrange terms of peace, coupled with the reports of operations of Turkish irregulars in Thrace and the reports of Turkish mobilisation in Asia Minor on a large scale, are causing apprehensions of a fresh conflict between Turkey and Greece, which is, to-day accentuated by the news that the Greek Royal yacht has suddenly started for Trieste to embark King Constantine, who was expected to stay at Eastbourne for some time.

The Greeks, too, appear to be convinced that Turkey is negotiating some arrangement with Bulgaria hostile to Greece.

All Greek officers have been recalled from leave.

It is believed in Vienna that Servia is simply seeking for a pretext to upset the decisions of the Conference of Ambassadors, and possess herself of points which were not assigned to her.

As the usual steady stream of lurid stories of atrocities is being poured out from both sides, probably equally exaggerated have been the rumours of dissensions of the Powers, and the intention of Great Britain to withdraw Admiral Burney, the Commander of the International force at Skutari.

The "Lokal-Anzeiger" of Berlin, in an inspired Note denying the rumour, says that Great Britain merely intimated some time ago that she was resolved not to keep her contingent longer at Skutari than was absolutely needful, but there is reason to believe that the question of withdrawl is being considered.

TURKS AND THRACE.

IRREGULARS BURN VILLAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Sept. 26.

It is reported that Turkish irregulars are advancing through Thrace, burning Bulgarian villages and massacring the inhabitants. Two thousand refugees have already arrived at Dedeagatch.

A telegram from Sofia says that the financial moratorium has expired and will not be renewed. A Conference of Chambers of Commerce has issued a statement that the country is absolutely secure against an economic crisis. The war has been borne without any great strain, deposits in the National Bank have actually increased, and a million tons of cereals remain for export.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S EXPLOIT.

EXHIBITION IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

M. Pegoud, the French aviator, gave a thrilling exhibition before great crowds at Brooklands to-day flying upside down at great heights.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The French airman Pegoud was paid £2,500 for three days' flights.

MANCHESTER CANAL DOCKERS.

RESUMING WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Manchester Ship Canal dockers are resuming work on certain conditions with reference to their employment which the company has accepted.

WELL-KNOWN ACTOR DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The death is announced of the actor Pellissier, the founder of the well-known Follies' troupe.

INDIA AND PROTECTION.

FREE TRADE ESSENTIAL TO PROGRESS.

SIR W. LEE-WARNER'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Sir William Lee-Warner contributes an exhaustive article to the *Fortnightly Review* on "India's Peril from Protection."

At the outset he deals with the outcry against Home charges and shows the great extent to which these are met by the returns on British capital invested in India. The charges, he says, need no justification. In any case they have to be met, and he proceeds to show how far great Britain has ceased to be India's chief external market and how much her external trade is dependent on good commercial relations with some foreign countries and possible competition from others.

The Import duties fall heavily on the masses. The promise of a rise in wages, usually held out by protectionists, is not applicable to India where the ryot and his family themselves cultivate their own small holding.

He next dwells on the enormous difficulties of preventing contraband through Native States and French and Portuguese possessions. Further difficulties would arise as the result of constant breach of jurisdiction by intermixture of Native States and British territories.

Finally the abandonment of Free Trade principles would cause an inevitable and irresistable reversion to old systems of taxation of trade by all self-governing municipalities as well as by Native States, whose jurisdiction crosses all main communications between one British province and another.

Free Trade opened for India new and indispensable markets for exports by the sale of which she discharges public obligations, and citizens are supplied with imports which they require at the cheapest rate. Under Free trade India has passed from a stationary to a progressive stage, and it is surely for her peace and prosperity to continue in its path, giving full play to her splendid resources.

MARCONI EXPANSION.

ACQUIRES CONTROL OF FRENCH WIRELESS CO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Marconi Company announces that it has acquired the majority of shares in the French Wireless Company owning world rights, except in Germany, of the Goldschmidt system. The Company has decided to increase its ordinary capital by half a million ordinary shares.

OLYMPIC FUND.

SIR DORAB TATA'S CONTRIBUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Sir Dorabji Tata, of Bombay, has sent to Lord Harris one hundred pounds as a contribution to the Olympic Fund. In his reply, Lord Harris says that as it was impossible for Great Britain to retire altogether from the contest, the only alternative was to do the thing systematically. Success could only be achieved by organisation, which cost money. He did not see any risk of introducing anything novel in the shape of professionalism.

TRANSVAAL PASSIVE RESISTERS

MRS. GHANDHI SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 26.

Arrangements have been completed for the Indian passive resistance movement, which will begin next week.

It is understood that a batch of Indians will proceed to Natal where they will refuse to take out visitors' permits.

The Indians sentenced for contravening the Immigration Act, recently, included Mr. Ghandhi's wife, daughter and sons.

LONDON LETTER.

HOME RULE CRISIS.

LORD LOREBURN'S PROPOSAL.

UNFAVOURABLY RECEIVED.

STORY OF ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

HAYASHI'S REVELATIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Holiday topics have been effectually submerged this week by a sudden awakening of political issues. True, a glance at the newspapers will show that, apart from the Zeppelin airship disaster (the most serious so far in the history of air craft), the public appears to be occupied chiefly with the adventures of the egregious criminal Thaw and the censorship by the libraries of certain current novels. But these are trifles. Thaw is insufferable, and no one need trouble about the extra advertisement which a minor novelist can get out of the policy of the lending libraries. A far more interesting subject, even for the halfpenny papers, is Sir Oliver Lodge's Birmingham address; but even that, for all its exciting references to the attitude of Science towards Immmortality, has had to take a second place because of the emergence of a constitutional issue of first-rate importance.

THE PREROGATIVE AGAIN.

It began with an attempt on the Tory side to exploit the prerogative of the Crown in the matter of Home Rule. A party helpless for lack of both policy and leadership must find something to fight with; and it seems to have occurred to certain obscure members of the Opposition that there might, after all, be a hope of defeating Home Rule with the aid of the King himself. Anyhow, they seized upon the idea, and, as a consequence, we have had appeals to King George to step in and save the Empire, and solemn arguments designed to prove that, if His Majesty were to exercise full governing powers without reference to his Ministers, he would be acting in strict accord with constitutional right. He might, it was argued, take one of two courses—either "exercise his undoubted right and dissolve Parliament before the commencement of the next session," or else refuse the Royal assent to the Home Rule Bill after its third passing. Evidently the foolish politicians who invented these expedients persuaded themselves that they would command the support of the Party. If so, they were quickly undeceived. Mr. Balfour at Haddington, last Saturday, made a speech in which he denounced the Government's policy with regard to the Home Rule Bill as "wildly imprudent and grossly immoral," but he showed no kind of sympathy with the new champions of the prerogative. And on Monday the "Times" came out with a leading article which made a summary end of their case. A proposal such as that of the refusal of the Royal assent "does not bear analysis," said the "Times." "It originated in irresponsible quarters, and it betrays its amateur origin in a complete ignorance of our legal and constitutional usage." As for a dissolution of Parliament by the Royal prerogative, the proposal, says the "Times," "has only to be stated with its implications for its constitutional absurdity to be revealed." So there was nothing more to be said on the point—except, perhaps, by notoriously stupid papers like the "Globe," or by farcical journalists like Mr. Arnold White, who, a few weeks ago, (under his signature of Vanoc in the "Referee") demanded the dismissal of Lord Morley from the India Office!

HOME RULE BY CONSENT.

There remains, however, a serious and responsible proposal made by politicians of differing character and opinions and discussed by various authorities. This is the proposal for a conference on Home Rule between the leaders of the three parties, based upon the assumption that the Government Bill if pressed must inevitably lead to calamitous events in Ulster. The idea would have been treated as an interesting fancy if it had not been adopted by Lord Loreburn, the ex-Lord Chancellor, who yesterday threw a bombshell into the Liberal ranks in the shape of a long letter to the "Times" pleading for the settlement of the Irish question by consent. Lord Loreburn is a puzzling person. In the days when the Liberal party was divided into Radicals and Imperialists, Sir Robert Reid (as he then was) belonged to the advanced, and unpopular, section. He was reckoned a Radical of the Radicals, so stalwart that at one time many members of the party cherished the idea that he might be chosen as leader for the purpose of confounding such incurable moderates as Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. He became Lord Chancellor in the Government of 1905, and from the moment of his translation to the Lords began to reveal another side of his character. A strong movement grew up in opposition to him because of his distribution of patronage; in which matter, if Lord Loreburn was to blame, it was for an excessive scrupulosity in making appointments to which no suspicion of partisan preference could attach. It was understood that latterly Lord Loreburn was not working smoothly with the majority of his colleagues in the Cabinet, and he retired to make room for Lord Haldane. He married again, into a high Tory family, only a few years ago, and some of his former admirers say of him that, since his marriage, and more still since his retirement, he has lived in close touch with Conservative opinion and in corresponding detachment from the world of his former associates. However that may be, he has undoubtedly put the Government into a new difficulty by coming out so impressively in favour of an Irish compromise.

LORD LOREBURN'S LETTER.

Lord Loreburn's letter, which fills three columns of yesterday's "Times," must be reckoned the most important contribution to the Home Rule controtribution to the Home Rule controversy since the introduction of the present Bill. "My excuse," said Lord Loreburn at the outset, "must be that we are rapidly approaching a critical time," and the better course is to look at facts as they are. He proceeds to discuss the probable development of affairs, in the event, first, of the passage of the Government's Bill, and, secondly, of its defeat. It is inconceivable, he points out, that Ministers should abandon the measure unless some alternative is generally accepted, and no good purpose can be served by ignoring the certainty that the passage of the Bill will be followed by serious rioting in the North of Ireland. It is an extravagance to speak of civil war or to fancy that the troops if called upon would refuse to maintain order. There is, however, a general belief that the Conservative party in England is prepared to condone, if not to approve of, widespread violence, and this feature cannot fail to inflame the conflict. Suppose, however, Lord Loreburn goes on, that the Bill proceeds in the ordinary Parliamentary groove and by some accident is rejected without being replaced by some acceptable measure. The prospect of that alternative is certainly no more re-assuring. For nearly thirty years Nationalist members have been returned for four-fifths of Ireland, either unopposed or by overwhelming majorities. "For more than a quarter of a century no Nationalist has entered any Government, and no perceptible change has taken place in the dull monotony with which members under the strictest pledges of fidelity to Home Rule have been sent to Westminster." The consideration of the two sides has driven Lord Loreburn to support what has been independently recommended by others—a conference by direct communication between the leaders. He quotes in proof of his belief that the attempt ought not to be fruitless, statements made in the House of Lords by Lord Crewe, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Curzon. Apart also from the Irish point of view, he urges the people of Great Britain are entitled to some say in the business. They have their own affairs to look after: the Irish question is a serious block to business, and the predominant partner suffers grievously by the congestion of Parliament and the excessive burden falling upon the Imperial Government.

RECEPTION OF THE PROPOSAL.

Lord Loreburn's letter has, of course, been the main subject of discussion during the two days since it appeared. It has been summarised in every paper in the country and has been made the theme of innumerable leading articles. "The Times" welcomes it as evidence that leading Liberals have now been brought to realise the danger to Ulster. The Nationalists, we are told, are gravely disconcerted by the appeal. According to the Dublin correspondent of "The Times," they regard it as a sign of weakness on the part of the Government, for nobody dissociates Lord Loreburn from the administration to which he so recently belonged. The same correspondent regards it as highly probable that the official Nationalist party will reject the proposal. It cannot be said that the Press in general is particularly cordial. The Conservative papers regard the letter as a damaging blow to the Home Rule Bill. The "Pall Mall Gazette" says it will be welcomed by all who are not the slaves of party, but "there can be no promise in a conference unless Mr. Asquith and his colleagues are prepared to go back to the point where they began—the concoction of the present Bill in collaboration with Mr. Redmond." The Liberal Press is not at all pleased. The "Daily News and Leader" say that Loreburn's plea will command the respectful attention of Liberals but the atitude of Liberals in regard to such conferences is not one of enthusiasm. The "Manchester Guardian" cannot pretend to be sanguine as to the result but sees in the proposal an element of hope. The general conclusion seems to be, from the Conservative side, that the letter is a confession of failure revealing serious misgiving among Liberal leaders; on the Liberal side, that there is no indication whatever of reasonable compromise from the Unionist leaders, who have been to the most serious extent identified with Sir Edward Carson's policy of civil war. Altogether the outlook is decidedly unfavourable: for the Liberals declare that no conference could be accepted if it did not begin on the basis of the Home Rule principle, while the Unionists make the impossible demand that the abandonment of the Irish Parliament is an essential condition. Here, then, is another deadlock. And yet every body knows perfectly well that a Unionist Government would be compelled to grant self-government to Ireland and would be quite ready to do so.

COUNT HAYASHI'S REVELATIONS.

The Far Eastern mail has brought a full account of the disclosures made in the Reminiscences of the late Count Hayashi with regard to the making of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. These it will be remembered, were published in the "Jiji," a leading paper of Japan and were promptly suppressed by the Japanese Government. The interests of India were mentioned early in the negotiations in a letter from Lord Lansdowne when the first draft of the proposed treaty was submitted by the English Foreign Office. Lord Lansdowne, in handing the draft to the Japanese Ambassador, said that some members of the Cabinet considered that the interests of Japan in Korea outweighted those of Britain in the Yang-tse Valley and consequently the alliance would be one-sided. They wished the field of the treaty extended so as to cover Indian interests. The question of the inclusion of India was finally got over by an exchange of communications, involving an undertaking that whilst India was not mentioned in the treaty itself, it should in case of necessity and by mutual consent be competent for the allies to extend the scope of the treaty to Indian affairs. The most remarkable part of Count Hayashi's story is his account of the negotiations with Russia, which were conducted parallel with those proceeding in London. Count Hayashi tells us that he thought it would be risky to pursue any Machiavellian tactics in dealing with so important a matter as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. He therefore proposed two plans to Marquis Ito:

The first was that we should conclude the treaty with Great Britain, then inform her of our intention to make a convention with Russia, and finally make a convention with Russia. The second was to continue the negotiations with Great Britain, while the Marquis in St. Petersburg should mention nothing of a Russo-Japanese Convention unless it should be first mentioned by the Russian statesmen, in which case he should get out of it as best he could. The Marquis agreed to adopt the second plan.

It appears that Lord Lansdowne, towards the end of 1901, became concerned over the delay in the negotiations. He feared that the news might leak out prematurely and that the attempt of the Conservative Government to bring off the alliance would be wrecked. He was also, evidently, afraid of Marquis Ito's trip to Russia, and he warned Count Hayashi against any attempt to make a convention with Russia while the negotiations with England were in progress. To this, apparently, Count Hayashi replied that treaties and alliances were a new thing to Japan and they had to move very carefully. The most curious part of the business is the position of Germany, which was kept informed of the negotiations up to a certain point but was not invited to participate in their later stages. Count Hayashi pointed out to Lord Lansdowne that the intention was first to complete the negotiations between Japan and Great Britain and then, before the treaty was signed, to invite Germany to participate. This was vetoed by Lord Lansdowne, who insisted that the treaty should not be shown to the German Minister until after signature. But the telegram arrived in Tokio too late to prevent the contents of the treaty being disclosed to the German Minister in Japan, so that Lord Lansdowne had no alternative but to show it to the German Ambassador in London. Count Hayashi remarks that when Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, saw the text of the treaty he was the most astonished man in the world: for one thing, he could not conceive the possibility of a war in the Far East. And this, less than three years before the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan! The Reminiscences conclude with some bitter criticism of the Japanese Government and the way in which their writer was treated.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

With praiseworthy promptitude the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency has issued an interim report—five months only after its inquiry began under the chairmanship of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. There is, of course, no report of the Commission itself as yet—merely the evidence so far recorded, together with two volumes of Appendices containing the written memoranda submitted by bankers, merchants, and others. The "Times" expresses the view that the publication "will satisfy the great majority of those who are interested in India that there has been a great deal of exaggeration in the criticism of her financial arrangements" although, at the same time, it is admitted that the evidence shows the existing system to be capable of improvement. The evidence of Mr. Lionel Abrahams of the India Office, who was the first witness examined, contains an explanation of the balances system, and of the general practice of the Secretary of State as to Council Bills, while Mr. F. W. Newmarch explains the system of the Paper Currency Reserve. Other official witnesses expounded various departments of India Office finance. The case for the Exchange banks was put by Mr. Toomey and Mr. T. Fraser, and that of the Bank of England by the ex-Governor, Mr. A. C. Cole, while, needless to say, Mr. Webb was well to the fore with his familiar arguments from Karachi.

CONVICTED OF EXTORTION.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

A telegram from Mymensingh states that Surendra Kumar Bose, Sub-Inspector of Police, Dewangunge, who was convicted for extortion of Rs. 700 under Section 384 and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpur preferred an appeal yesterday before the Session's Judge who granted bail of Rs. 50. The hearing will commence on November 1st.

COUNSEL V. MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

Mr. K. V. Sham Rau, counsel, who appeared in the defamation suit brought against Dr. Nair by Mrs. Annie Besant, has brought a suit against her claiming Rs. 15,000 as damages because she had said that his statements against her were false. Mr. Sham Rau had demanded an apology which Mrs. Besant refused to give.

ULSTER COMMITTEES.

ARRANGING DUTIES.

CARSON ORDERED REST.

INDEMNITY FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Ulster Committees met to-day to arrange their duties.

Sir Edward Carson was absent. He was on the verge of complete collapse yesterday evening and his doctor ordered him to keep to his bed for forty-eight hours. Subscriptions to the Ulster Indemnity Fund, which only become operative when the total reaches a million sterling, already amount to nearly £250,000. Lord Londonderry has given £10,000, and Sir Samuel McCaushey, the Irish Australian millionaire, has cabled the treasurer offering any sum that may be necessary.

SIR E. CARSON'S "GOVERNMENT."

CANNOT LAST A WEEK.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, speaking at Newcastle, said that Sir Edward Carson's precious Government would not work for a week. There was no election behind it. If the Volunteers began any shooting they would find that the army was better drilled, with guns which were not made of wood. He did not believe that there would be any trouble of that sort, but who was going to pay the revenue and Sir Edward Carson's officials? The most serious difficulty would be with the post office, which would refuse communications. Belfast would thus be cut off from the world. We had only got to keep cool and the difficulty would solve itself. The Government had kept cool hitherto and would know how to meet the situation when it developed. Sir E. Carson had not been prosecuted because the Government did not want to turn "King" Carson into "Saint" Carson. It would not be wise to prosecute him for bunkum.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

The "Standard" says that informal pourparlers have been proceeding between the Party leaders on the subject of a Home Rule conference. The chief difficulty hitherto has been a demand for the representation of Irish Unionists and Nationalists on the conference.

MORE BIG SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Thirteen subscriptions, each of £10,000, have been received for the Ulster fund. The donors include the Duke of Abercorn and several members of Belfast firms.

EX-KING MANOEL'S CONSORT.

SUFFERING FROM INFLUENZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MUNICH, Sept. 25.

Ex-King Manoel's consort has been suffering from influenza.

GERMAN PAPERS ON ILLNESS.

REPORTED TO BE INTERNAL INFLAMMATION.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

It is officially stated that King Manoel's journey to England has been postponed. King Manoel's bride will return shortly with him to Sigmaringen to recover from the attack of influenza. The news of her sudden illness and the secrecy regarding the details caused a sensation in Germany. The papers state that the bride is suffering from internal inflammation.

KING'S STATUE FOR MADRAS.

HIS MAJESTY'S INTEREST IN WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The King recently paid a surprise visit to the studio of the sculptor Mc Clure, to inspect the statue of His Majesty which is to be erected in Madras, the gift of an Indian banker. The statue will be ready a week hence

PILGRIMS TO THE HEDJAZ.

PROPOSAL TO THROW OPEN OTHER PORTS.

OPINIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The following papers, regarding the proposal to throw open the ports of Madras, Calcutta and Chittagong for the embarkation of pilgrims to the Hedjaz are published:—

Dated the 23rd March, 1912, from J. L. Lieu. Esq., J. C. S. Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held at Bombay on the 16th instant the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved the resolution: "That with a view to secure greater facilities to the pilgrims and to ensure reasonable rates of passage money from Bombay to the Hedjaz the Governor in Council be requested to represent to the Government of India the desirability of throwing open for the embarkation of pilgrims the portes of Calcutta, Chittagong and Madras."

2. In support of the resolution the Hon. member pointed out that before the advent of plague in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Chittagong and Madras were the ports notified by the Government of India for the embarkation of pilgrims, but since then Bombay was the only port of embarkation, and as a consequence an immense number of pilgrims came to Bombay from distant parts of the country. Now that the detention of all outgoing pilgrims in a single central camp for quarantine purposes was no longer necessary, and that the only restriction observed was a medical inspection for which the concentration of the traffic on a single port was not a matter of importance the necessity no longer existed of closing the other ports to the pilgrim traffic. It had already been proposed to open Karachi for the purpose and he thought that if other ports were also opened the difficulties which beset the Bombay authorities in connection with the regulation of the pilgrim traffic would in a greater measure be removed. He contended that there was no chance of the excessive rates now charged by the steamship companies engaged in the pilgrim traffic being appreciably reduced unless the stream of pilgrims were diverted to other ports besides those of Bombay and Karachi.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

3. The reply to the resolution on behalf of the Government of Bombay was to the effect that so far as Bombay was concerned the opening of Calcutta, Chittagong and Madras to the pilgrim traffic was desirable as it would relieve the Bombay authorities of much trouble during the pilgrim season, more especially with regard to the repatriation of pilgrims who were landed in Bombay in a destitute condition, but that a resolution such as the one under consideration should have been moved in the Imperial Legislative Council and not in the local Legislative Council, as the latter were not in possesion of the reasons that might exist against the removal of the embargo on the three ports referred to. It was further pointed out that the proposed opening of Karachi as a port of embarkation would go an appreciable way towards relieving the congestion of pilgrim traffic in Bombay and thus improving its condition. Eventually the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola accepted a modification of his resolution to the effect that the Government of Bombay be requested to enquire of the Government of India whether there were any reasons for not throwing open the ports of Calcutta, Chittagong and Madras for the embarkation of pilgrims. The resolution thus modified was agreed to by the Council.

4. In pursuance of the above resolution I am directed to enquire whether there is any objection to the opening of Calcutta, Madras and Chittagong to pilgrim traffic so as still further to relieve the great pressure of the traffic in Bombay.

Dated the 13th May 1912. From the Hon. Mr. L. C. Porter, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India Department of Education to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal (Medical) Departments.

In continuation of this department endorsement No. 637/638 dated the 24th April 1912 forwarding a copy of a notification regarding the opening of the port of Karachi to pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz I am directed to enclose a copy of a letter from the Government of Bombay No. 1991 dated the 23rd March 1912 and to say that the Government of India will be glad to receive the views of the Government on the proposals to throw open the ports of Madras, Calcutta and Chittagong for the embarkation of pilgrims.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S OPINION.

Dated the 11th December 1912. From the Hon. Mr. A. G. Cardew, C.S.I., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India Department of Education.

I am directed to reply to the letter from the Department of Education No. 817 (Sanitary) dated 13th May 1912 asking for the views of the Government of Madras on the proposal to throw open the port of Madras for the embarkation of pilgrims to the Hedjaz.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council has given the matter his careful consideration and has in particular instituted enquiries to ascertain whether the port of Madras or a port on the West Coast of the Presidency would prove to be a suitable embarking place for pilgrims. The main difficulty is that neither Madras nor any West Coast port is so situated as to attract a preponderance of the pilgrims from the Presidency. The latter would only serve the West Coast and Madras would serve neither the West Coast nor the northern district of this Presidency. Pilgrims from Malabar and South Canara, who form the bulk of the pilgrim population of this Presidency, would, if the port of Madras were thrown open for pilgrim traffic, naturally prefer the cheaper route via Bombay and pilgrims from the northern districts and Hyderabad would find it cheaper to go to Bombay direct instead of to Madras. The number of pilgrims visiting the Hedjah from Hyderabad would find it cheeper to go to Bombay direct instead of to Madras. The number of pilgrims visiting the Hedjaz from the southern districts of the Presidency is as small as to be neglibible.

3. The letter of the Government of Bombay of the 29th March 1912 refers to (1) difficulties in connection with the regulation of pilgrim traffic and (2) the excessive rates charged by the steam ship companies on account of Bombay being the only port of embarkation. On the first point I am to observe that the reduction on the numbers who travel via Bombay if a Madras port were opened would be inconsiderable for the reasons mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, and as regards the second point it is argued per contra that embarkation from Bombay offers the advantage that owing to competition between the different steamer agencies it is often possible to procure passages at very cheap rates. However this may be, His Excellency in Council considers it doubtful whether the running of pilgrim ships from Madras or elsewhere in this Presidency would affect the Bombay rates or would offer a cheaper rate to pilgrims in view of the comparatively small number proceeding from this Presidency.

4. I am further to state that it has been ascertained that there is no spontaneous demand by the Mussalman opening of a port of embarkation in the opening of a port of embartation in the Madras Presidency and His Excellency in Council considers that until such a demand arises there is scarcely a case for altering extisting condition.

RANGOON LOTTERY CASE.

MR. NORTON TO DEFEND ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 26.

After several days' adjournment the District Magistrate to-day resumed the hearing of the case in connection with the Indian Telegraph Association Sweep.

The prosecuting Counsel, after citing witnesses to prove the purchase of tickets by Burmans in the Districts, and the issue of the drawing lists closed his case.

Counsel for the defence, Mr. Macdonnel then claimed a trial by jury, the Government Advocate asked for proof that the accused had the necessary status.

On the application of Mr. Macdonnel a week's adjournment was granted to produce the proof required.

Mr. Macdonnell then mentioned that Mr. Eardley, Norton would lead the defence.

MILITARY FINANCE REORGANISATION.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The following communique is issued:—The intended abolition of the Military Finance Branch of the Finance Department Secretariat will take effect from the 1st October 1913, when an Office of Financial Adviser of Military Finance will be created in its place. The changes involved in the reorganisation, relate mainly to matters of procedure and no alteration is being made in regard to the essentials of Financial control over Military Expenditure. The Hon. Mr. W. H. Michael, I.C.S., will be the first incumbent of the new post of Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

THE VICEROY'S SHOOT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

There was an Executive Council Meeting to-day at 11 a.m.

His Excellency leaves for Dhami this afternoon for two days' shooting.

MR. LIONEL ABRAHAM'S VISIT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Mr. Lionel Abrahams, Permanent Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, will pay a short visit to India this cold weather. He will be accompanied by his wife and it is understood they will visit important centres and halt at Delhi for a short while.

GENERAL CHANG.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

General chang, of Tibetan fame, has left Calcutta and is now on his way to China.

POONA COURT MARTIAL.

OFFICER ON TRIAL.

CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

This morning the general Court Martial appointed to try Captain Hector Montgomery Durrant, Army Veterinary Corps, assembled in the library of the Officers' Mess, R. F. A. Kirkee, for the purpose.

The charge against the accused is under section 19 of the Army Act in that, as alleged, Capt. Durrant was drunk on the night of the 10th July last.

The Court was constituted as follows: President—Colonel W. R. Marshall, 1st Bn., Sherwood foresters; Members—Lieut-Colonel W. Wevans, Quarter Master 3rd Sappers and Miners; Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Hill, 12th Pioneers; Lieutenant Colonel C. O. O. Tanner 127th Baluchi Light Infantry; Major H. N. St. J. Maule, R. F. A.; Major C. H. C. Grace, 105th Mahratta, L. I.; Major C. E. A. Jourdain, D. S. O. 2nd Bn. Royal North Lancs Regt.; Major J. J. P. Quinon, 127th Mahrattas; Major W. D. Sanderson, 2nd Bn. Royal North Lancs Regt.; Major M. E. Nuttal, 10th Mahratta, L. I.; Major W. E. G. Lillingston, 29th Lancers; Major W. D. Ingle, 1st Middlesex Regt.; Prosecutor-Capt. E. V. Sarson 10th Brigade, R.F.A.; Judge-Advocate-Lt. Colonel H. C. B. Dann, 105th Mahrattas, Light Infantry.

The accused was represented by Mr. D. Binning, barrister-at-law.

The members of the court having been duly sworn in, the proceedings opened with the examination of Capt. Wall, R. F. A., Kirkee, who deposed that he came home on the night of the 10th July last and dismounting from his horse he gave it to his syce and went into the house. On arriving near the place where his wife was sitting he heard some shouting and the squeals of a horse. He went to the stables and there saw Durrant who was leaning against the manger in an inebriate condition. The mare was kicking at a bull dog belonging to Capt. Durrant which was trying to get hold of her forefeet. He got the dog away and pulled Capt. Durrant, out who was then assisted by two servants to his room. Subsequent he placed Captain Durrent under arrest in his own room.

Captain Wall, cross-examined by Mr. Binning, barrister-at-law, said: Captain Durrant had been living in his house and was paying for his lodging. There was a door from which he could enter his room from the back without entering the bungalow from the front. He had three horses in witness's house. The particular pony was known as a South African mare, and it was about this that there was trouble. It was a chestnut pony. As far as he knew there were only Durrant's servants and his. At the time Durrants bearer was there. The bearer who was identified gave his name as Maseeta Khan.

Witness said he passed the stable between 20 and 30 yards when going to the bungalow. He got off his pony just inside his gate before he got opposite the stable. He had no reason to go and see what was happening until he got to the bungalow. He heard nothing till he got near where his wife was sitting and he then heard the squealing of a pony and some shouting. Capt Durrant, he meant to say, was leaning back over the manger.

Counsel stated he wished to point out that the accused was leaning back to avoid the pony.

Continuing, witness said if anyone attempted to put anything on the South African mare she squealed and kicked. He had seen the mare kicking when the syce was trying to saddle her. He could not give an opinion as to whether she would kick when anyone tried to bridle her. He did not think the position Capt. Durrant was in would have been that he would be in if he were trying to avoid a kicking pony loose in a box. He said that because his body was that of a man lying back inert. He had a rope or a rein in his right hand which was attached to a collar on the pony's head. He could swear that he took the bull dog out of the stables.

BULL DOG SET ON THE PONY.

His impression was that the bull dog had been set on the pony by Captain Durrant. He did call him a "damn swine" and he may have called him cruel because he had believed the dog had been set on the pony and also because of what he saw. He could not say what influenced him most but it was the effect of the whole scene. Witness told Captain Durrant something to the effect to clear out of his house as soon as possible. He believed he caught hold of Captain Durrant inside the stable and pulled him out. Durrant was just about to move when he fell down. He could not say which servants helped him to his room. one was holding him by the right arm and the other by the left. In the condition he was in, witness said he (Capt. Durrant) would not be able to ride his bicycle when witness went into the accused's room he was behaving quietly. He put a question to him which he did not answer. Witness believed he was junior to Captain Durrant in rank. He arrested him because he considered it disorderly.

In answer to the court, witness said that no one was catching the dog who was dancing about trying to catch the pony's legs and the pony was kicking.

ENGLAND'S FINANCIAL POLICY IN CHINA.

PLEA FOR LIBERTY OF ACTION FOR CAPITALISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The "Times" publishes a special article, to-day, headed "Cosmopolitan Finance in China".

The article dwells on the failure of the Five Power group to effect its object to restrain China from reckless spending.

The "Times", commenting on the article, emphasises the necessity for the British Government to reconsider its financial policy in China, and prevent the unfair handicapping of British industry by foreign rivals.

The paper recommends the continuance of the Five Power group for large non-commercial loans as a useful supervisory organisation, but demands a change of policy with a view to restoring British firms' liberty of action to participate in sound industrial and railway enterprises, releasing the Foreign Office from its obligation to confine its support to members of the Five Power group.

The "Times" concludes that the potential resources of the Chinese are great enough to justify further extension of liabilities, if only efficient internal government can be ensured.

MONGOLIAN AUTONOMY.

A TRIPARTITE TREATY SUGGESTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.

A telegram from Peking states that the new Foreign Minister has renewed negotiations with the Russian Minister on the Mongolian question, with a view to the conclusion of a three-fold treaty between Russia, China and Mongolia, based on the recognition of the independence of United Mongolia under the Hutukhtu, with the suzerainty of China.

NEWBURY AUTUMN CUP.

WON BY "BALSCADDEN."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The following is the result of the Newbury Autumn Cup.

Balscadden 1
Grave Greek 2
Last Stand 3

Twelve ran. Won by a neck. One and a half lengths between second and third.

Betting at start: 7 to 1 against Balscadden, 100 to 7 against Grave Greek, 3 to 1 against Last Stand.

U. S. TARIFF.

MINIMUM FOR INCOME TAX.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

The Conference Committee on Tariff has finally fixed 3,000 dollars for unmarried persons, and 4,000 for married persons, as minimum incomes liable to Income tax.

The Committee has also placed burlaps on the free list while bags pay 10 per cent.

THE CSAREWITCH

(Reuter's Telegram.)

The following is the betting on the Csarewitch: 10 to 1 against Wagstaff and Fantasio, 100 to 6 against Charlton, 20 to 1 against Sandytuft and Wilfrid.

"AL HILAL" AND PRESS ACT.

APPLICATION IN HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Imam and Chapman Mr. J. N. Roy applied for the formation of a Special Bench to hear an application on behalf of Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, editor and proprietor of "Al Hilal" an Urdu weekly newspaper of Calcutta against an order issued by the Government of Bengal forfeiting the copies of the issues of 13th August of that paper. The order alleged that an article headed "Mashed Akbar" published therein contained words which were likely to bring into contempt the established governmnet of the country. The article has reference to the recent events at Cawnpur.

Mr. Justice Imam: Is it in respect forfeiture of security?

Mr. Roy: No, my Lord. The issue of the 13th August has been forfeited, and I am applying for the formation of a Bench under section 17 of the Press Act to hear this application.

Mr. Justice Imam: Very well, you better file an application and then mention it to the Chief Justice after the vacation.

The aplication was then filed.

PUNJAB BANK FAILURES.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED IN QUETTA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

A Quetta telegram says that owing to the prompt payments to creditors, the public panic there has to a large extent been allayed, and creditors are again depositing money in the banks.

Another panic was caused among the policyholders of the Bharat Insurance Company but the misapprehension has been removed by information issued by the Directors of the Bharat Insurance Company, that the total amount deposited in the People's and Amritsar Banks, is Rs. 80,000.

BANK OFFICIALS UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

LAHORE, Sept. 25.

It is reported from Patiala and Kapurthala that the State officials there have taken custody of the offices of the People's Bank and kept the bank officials under surveillance. The rush on indigenous banks in the Native States continues.

mainder.

"RESUMPTION POSSIBLE."

LUCKNOW, Sept. 26.

A meeting of shareholders and depositors of the People's Bank of India, Ld., Lucknow branch was held this evening. Hon Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganga Pershad Varma was voted to the chair.

In the course of his speech, he referred to a private telegram he received in reply to his from Lala Harkishenlal to the effect "Resumption possible provided friends co-operate" and he asked the shareholders and depositors to extend their sympathy and co-operation. The following resolutions were then unanimously passed. That in view of serious injury which the failure of the People's Bank of India, Limited, is likely to cause to the industrial development of northern India, the shareholders and depositors of the Bank resident in Lucknow and neighbourhood put on record their feelings that the Bank should not go into voluntary liquidation and that the shareholders who assemble on 30th September at Lahore be requested to direct the Board of Directors to carry on the work of the Bank and that they be authorized to call upon shareholders to pay uncalled money on their shares.

ALLAHABAD CREDITORS' MEETING.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

In connection with the failure of the People's Bank, a largely attended public meeting of Allahabad creditors was held this evening with Mr. A. H C. Hamilton, Bar-at-Law, in the chair. It was resolved to form an association of depositors to watch developments and to take steps to safeguard their interests. Mr. Nehal Chand, Barrister, was requested to proceed to Lahore as the association's representative to obtain information. The association also urged that the meeting of shareholders on the 30th instant be open to the press. It was also decided to open a fund for the relief of cases of destitution caused by the failure.

CAWNPORE RIOT CASE.

SPECIAL JUDGE APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is pleased to direct that Mr. D. R. Lyle, I.C.S., on assuming charge of the Additional Sessions Judge of Cawnpur shall hold court at Cawnpur and try all cases related to the riot alleged to have taken place at Cawnpur on the 3rd August last, in connection with the mosque at Machli Bazar, including the case under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code against Maulvi Abdul Quadir Azad Subhani that may have been on or before the 10th October 1913 committed to the Court of Sessions.

KAPOLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Sheth Varjiwandas Madhavdas Kapola Boarding School, which was founded in 1896 by Sheth Tribhowandas Varjinwandas and Sir Jagmodandas Varjiwandas, Kt., in honour of the memory of their father the late Sheth Varjiwandas Madhavdas, has issued an appeal for further contributions from the Kapole (Bania) community. The school has at present thirty boarders, most of whom are receiving higher education. We believe the institution in doing useful work and trust it will receive the support it requires.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

One attack and one death from plague were recorded in Bombay City, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday, the attack being reported from Worli. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera during the period. The total mortality from all causes was 73, as compared with 87 of the corresponding period of last year and 77 of 1911. Six out of a total of 1795 rats caught on Thursday were found to be plague infected.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

ALLEGED ILL-USAGE OF THE BOYS BY PLAINTIFF.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

Mrs. Besant resumed her agruments this morning. She began by reading out certain portions of the cross-examining of the plaintiff by her, for the purpose of showing the reticent attitude taken up by him during the cross-examination, and the uselessness of trying to get any information from him. She confined herself therefore, she said, to vital matters only in cross-examining him.

The Chief Justice here intimated that the rules of the practice cast upon cross-examining counsel, the obligation of putting to a witness all matters which were intended to be proved later on by him, although a witness might prove to be shuffling, prevaricating or even lying.

The appellant submitted that she was not aware of the rules and was therefore misled. There was then some discussion about the admissibility of the evidence in the lower court on the question of ill usage of the boys. The Judge's notes, made at the time were referred to.

THE WELFARE OF THE BOYS.

She contended that the welfare of the boys being of paramount consideration, she ought to have been allowed to let in evidence as to their prior ill-usage. She said all that she had conceded at the time of framing of the issues, was that she did not intend to make any accusation of immorality against the plaintiff. She was all along under the impression that she was free to prove plaintiff's unfitness in other respects, regard being had to the happiness and welfare of the children. Mrs. Besant then requested the Court to make a note of the point raised by her in order that it might be useful in case the matter went up before the Privy Council, and her request was acceded to. She said she would apply to Their Lordships to form an additional issue on the question. She then moved that the notice of motion, which she had previously taken out for admission of a letter written by her to Mr. Wadia, one of her witnesses, and which letter on being objected to was not admitted at the trial.

Mr. Ramasawmy Iyer said that he consented to the application and withdrew the objection he had made at the trial as he wished to rely on the letter The motion was thereupon allowed.

Next she moved the other notice of motion she had made regarding the admission of certain letters and telegrams that had passed between the younger and elder brothers, and between herself and her London solicitors.

The Court ruled that the letters and telegrams were not legal evidence and therefore not admissible and dismissed the motion with costs.

The Court asked the appellant to file a notice of motion on the question of raising fresh issue, as to the ill-usage of the children and then move it formally.

EARTHQUAKE-LIKE METHODS.

Mrs. Besant then dealt with the question of the religious belief of the minors, and their continuity from childhood onwards, and that the teachings of theosophy did not change it but only put it on a rational and liberal basis. She argued that the father was not entitled to change the religious beliefs of his children, when he elected to change them, and by means which could be characterised only as earthquake like methods. She then referred to various passages in the evidence of herself, Sir Subramania Iyer and Sitarama Sastri, that showed that the plaintiff was aware of these beliefs especially connected with the innitiations.

At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

POONA HUNT DINNER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

A fitting finale to the Poona Hunting Season took the form to-night of a hunt dinner at the Gymkhana Club, at which His Excellency the Governor presided.

His Excellency and Staff appeared in hunt dress and had on either side of him at table, Captain Lucas, R.A.M.C., the Master, Genl. Sir Arthur Barrett, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael President of the Poona and Kirkee Hunt, Colonel Perkins, Secretary of the Hunt and General Aitken. Fifty-six members of The Hunt sat down to dinner and the scene in the dining room was wholly characteristic of the hunt, the floor cloth being scarlet and the lights shaded with scarlet shades. The tables were beautifully decorated with scarlet and white Cosinos by Mrs. Fawcett, wife of our sporting and popular Sessions Judge. The band of the 117th Maharattas played during dinner and after the repast.

Happy speeches were made by His Excellency the Master and others, the toasts having been drunk with musical honours.

In connection with the 46th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Mr. K. Natrajan, B.A., will deliver a lecture in English on Saturday, the 27th September at 5-30 p.m. and Mr. A. K. Mudliar, B.A., will deliver a lecture in English on Sunday, the 28th September at 9 a.m., in the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum. All interested are cordially invited to these lectures.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Mr. C. McIntyre, residing in a house at Club Road, Bombay, reports the theft of jewellery and cash of the collective value of Rs. 2,189 from the drawer of a dressing table in his bed room. The theft is reported to have occurred between 11 a.m. and 11-20 a.m. on Thursday. The complainant and his wife were taking breakfast at that time.

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ORN OUT, RUN DOWN

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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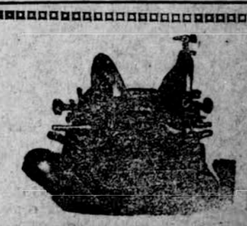

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUIT TO RECOVER POSSESSION.

(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.)

KALIANCHAND LALCHAND AND OTHERS v. SITABAI KOM DHANASHA LAKHMICHAND

This was a first appeal from the decision of the first class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, who decreed the plaintiff's claim.

The suit was filed to recover possession of certain property consisting of houses and ornaments, trinkets, bonds etc., the value of the whole property amounting to Rs. 5,250. In the alternative the plaintiff prayed for a decree against the defendants for the *value* of the said property, together with damages for wrongful possession and detention thereof.

The plaint states that the plaintiff's husband Dhanasa Lakhmichand died on 25th August 1905 of plague. He left behind him two widows, Bhikubai and Sitabai (the plaintiff) and considerable property. The cash, jewels, bonds, account-books etc., were kept in a treasury in the house in which the widows were residing at the time of their husband's death. A fortnight thereafter, defendant No. 4 came to the widows and asked for the keys of the treasury, obliterated the seals of the plaintiff's husband and caused the seals of himself and other defendants to be put on the lock of the treasury.

BROKE OPEN THE "TREASURY."

After Bhikubai's death, the defendants broke open the treasury and removed all the property except a few jewels that were returned to her. The plaintiff was at the time a minor. She alleged that she was full owner of the said property, as, so far as she was aware there was no will made by her husband. The defendants claimed to be trustees under a will of Dhanasa's which they set up, and on that representation got Bhikubai, an illiterate widow, to part with the keys and thus wrongfully removed the moveable property of the deceased Dhanasa. She further alleged that the defendants had without authority intermeddled with the estate by selling the cloth in the deceased's shop, by recovering rents and other outstandings, and had refused to render accounts or to restore the property.

The defendants had by a separate application applied for a probate of the alleged will, but the application was rejected on the ground that the will was not proved and in appeal the High Court upheld that order.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT.

The defendants state that the deceased Dhanasa had left a will of which they were the executors and the plaintiff had, therefore no right to bring the present suit. They content that the plaintiff's suit being for recover of possession of moveable property was time-barred. They asked that the present suit might be stayed till the probate proceedings pending in the High Court had terminated. They denied the other allegations of the plaintiff. The jewellery was in the custody of the District Court. They had left in their hands Rs. 8,500, after deducting Rs. 2,800 for expenses incurred on behalf of the deceased. Under a private arrangement, certain ornaments and cash were returned to the plaintiff, for which they held a receipt.

SUB-JUDGE'S FINDING.

The learned Subordinate Judge found that no such will as was relied on by the defendants had been proved. He was of opinion that the judgment of the court refusing probate of the will was as much a judgment *in rem* as one which granted it. Such a judgment took away the legal character of the executors as well as of the legatees and that result was final as against all persons interested under the will. The matter thus became *res judicata* and the question of the genuineness or otherwise of the will could not be re-opened. (16 Mad. 383). Even if it could be re-opened, still the learned Judge held on the evidence that the will in dispute had not been satisfactorily proved. At any rate he was of opinion that the will that bore the deceased's signature was not the will that *he made*. It was a draft prepared by his pleader, but not approved by him.

The learned Judge held that the will not being proved, there was an intestacy as regards the deceased's property and the plaintiff as his widow was the heir to the property.

QUESTION OF ESTOPPEL.

As to the further issue whether the plaintiff was not estopped by the settlement of her claims, the learned Judge held that she was not bound, as she signed the papers of reference and award on the misrepresentation that they related to the ornaments which were to be handed over to her. Besides, the plaintiff's father was acting for her as her guardian and, if the contract made by him was not beneficial to the minor (plaintiff), it would not be binding on her. As the contract imposed on her the condition of adopting a boy and of making her give up all her rights of inheritance to her deceased husband's estate, could not be binding on her against her will.

POINT OF LIMITATION.

The point of limitation also was decided in favour of the plaintiff. First, the learned Judge held that she had not attained majority at the time of the institution of the suit. Secondly, he was of opinion that article 49 of the Limitation Act applied in the present instance, as the suit was for recovery of specific moveable property, in which case time ran from the date of the wrongful detention of the property, i.e., in this case from the date when the probate proceedings went against the defendants.

The learned Judge thereupon made a decree for the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 10,077-1-6 with interest at 6 per cent per annum and costs and for the delivery up to her of the possession of the house and the ornaments and jewellery.

The defendants appealed. The Advocate-General and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas and Mr. R. R. Desai, appeared for the appellants.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Khare and Mr. A. G. Desai, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Bhat, appeared for defendant No 2.

Mr. Weldon said that his client was not a party to the appeal, because the Original Court had decided that he was not a necessary party. He, therefore, applied to be made a party to the appeal.

Macleod, J.:—If you are not struck off the record, you remain a party, though not a necessary party.

Mr. Weldon said that he would then apply either to be struck off the record or to be made a party to this appeal. He applied under O. 41. R. 33 of the Civil Procedure Code, which was a new rule taken from English O. 58, R. 4. He said that his client had taken no part in the management of the estate or in the proceedings for probate.

Mr. Wadia in opposing the application said that Mr. Weldon's client could not be made an appellant, his time for appealing having expired. Whilst the time allowed for appealing to the High Court was 90 days, the applicant had done nothing for 1½ years, though he was represented by a pleader and knew that the decree was made against him as well as the other defendants. O. 41, R. 33 did not apply to this case, as the power given to the court could be exercised only in favour of "all or any of the *respondents* or parties." The applicant said Mr. Wadia, was not a party at all. He cited 7 Bom. L. 965.

Beaman, J.: The new rule is very curiously worded, and the illustration is of no help. We are not inclined to allow the application to be placed on the record at present. The order is certainly not meant to override the provisions of the Limitation Act.

APPELLATE COURT'S POWERS.

The Advocate-General then opened the appeal, and after stating the facts said that the first question was whether he was entitled to go behind the probate proceedings of the District Judge. The Lower Court had decided he was not so entitled. But he submitted that this court could go into the evidence to decide whether the will was genuine or not. He cited 21 Bom. 563.

Mr. Wadia asked the Court to decide the question of *res judicata* first, as he contended that the Advocate-General was not entitled to go into such evidence.

That point was being argued when the Court rose for the day.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

SADA PANNA, A FIRM v. SHIBNARAYAN PARBHUDAL.

Judgment in this suit was delivered by his Lordship yesterday. Briefly the facts are as follows:—This suit was filed by the plaintiffs against the defendant on a promissory note of Rs. 6,200. Plaintiffs alleged that the defendant had made part payments from time to time and sued for the balance of Rs. 4,022-14-0 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from the 31st of July 1911.

The defendant alleged that he had not received the full amount of Rs. 6,200 on the promissory note; but he had received a sum of Rs. 5,000 only out of which even a sum of Rs. 1,000 was deducted for interest in advance, the arrangement being that the promissory note should be taken for a sum of 24 per cent in excess of the actual amount advanced and that when part payments were made the defendant would be credited with sums of 24 per cent. in excess of what was actually paid. During the course of the proceeding Davar J., held that the defendant could not give any evidence to show that he had not received full consideration for the promissory note of Rs. 6,200. Appeal was preferred by the defendant from this order of His Lordship's and the Appeal court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, held that such evidence was admissible and remanded the two issues for hearing on the point to the Lower Court.

On remand Davar J., heard evidence on the two issues raised by the Appeal Court.

DEFENDANT'S ALLEGATION HELD UNTRUE.

In the course of the judgment His Lordship said that the plaintiff's books were regularly kept. He believed the evidence of the plaintiffs' witnesses. The most important witness was Mohanlal Hemchand, who was a respectable man and a man of means and an independent witness. His Lordship held that the defendant's allegations in the first paragraph of the written statement that he had not received the full consideration for Rs. 6,200 were untrue. It was therefore unnecessary to decide the second issue. Question of costs will be decided by the Appeal Court.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.

A POINT OF PROBATE LAW.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.)

KALIANCHAND LALCHAND AND ORS. *v.* SITABAI KOM DHANASHA LAKHMICHAND.

Further arguments were heard in this appeal yesterday.

Mr. Strangman cited the case of *Ganesh Jagannath Dev. v. Ramchandra Ganesh Dev and another*, decided by Sir C. Farren, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Parsons. In that suit, the District Court had granted the plaintiffs' application for probate, which, however, was on appeal, rejected. The plaintiffs had thereupon filed a suit for a declaration that as the persons beneficially entitled under the will they were entitled to the property of the deceased. The defendants contended that the suit was *res judicata*. It was held that the suit was not barred by the order refusing probate of the will.

Their Lordships (Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod) being inclined to differ from that judgment, gave a referring judgment, submitting the following question to the Full Beach, viz., Whether, when a probate is refused by the Probate Court, the will can be set up by the executors in a suit filed against them by the heirs of the testator to recover the estate.

CUTTING THE THROAT WITH A SICKLE.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* HANMA BIN BHIMA.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Balak Ram, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who agreeing with the Assessors, convicted the accused Hanma of an offence under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with having killed one Bhima by cutting her throat with a sickle, and sentenced him to death.

The complainant, his wife Bhimava who was murdered by the accused, and several other members of the family lived in one house at Ingalgundi. The deceased was the daughter of the complainant's sister Hanmava. The accused and the deceased were not on good terms, because she had on several occasions to report to the elders, petty thefts committed by the accused from the shop. The deceased was not on speaking terms with the accused. In other respects the various members of the family seemed to have been on good terms. On 18th April last, about 2 hours before sunrise the complainant was awakened by a cry from the deceased. He got up and saw a man coming out of the shop where the deceased was sleeping. His first idea was that the man was a thief and he tried to bar his way but the man entered the new house and went towards the back-yard where the accused and one Maria had slept. The complainant shouted out to them to get up and catch the thief. The only person who got up was Maria, and he caught the suspected thief, who thereupon said: "Why do you catch me? The thief is running away, let me go away." Thereupon Maria let the man go before the complainant could tell him that the man who had been caught was the thief. Bhima and Maria followed the accused, but he succeeded in making good his escape. The two returned home and went to the shop. They called out to Bhimava, but received no reply. The room was dark; Bhima felt for the body of his wife, and his hand touched something wet. A light was sent for, and the woman was found to have been killed. There was a wound on her neck. When the murder was discovered, the people in the house raised cries and a crowd collected. The patil of the village came to the spot and sent a report to the nearest police post. The police came and made the usual enquiries. The accused was not found in the village. A search was made for him; his movements traced from village to village, and he was at last arrested at Davangiri in Mysore territory.

PLEA OF ALIBI.

The accused pleaded an *alibi*. He suggested that there were rival paramours and either one of the paramours killed her, in both cases out of anger or jealousy.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the pleader for the accused confirmed the conviction and sentence. Mr. Justice Shah in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that in this case the accused was charged of having done the murder of one Bhimava on the early morning of 18th February 1913. The Sessions Judge concurring with the Assessors had convicted him of the offence charged and subject to the confirmation of the High Court sentenced him to death. The story for the prosecution was that there was ill-feeling between the accused and the deceased, on account of the deceased having discovered thefts committed in the house by the accused. The first important fact established in the case was that the accused was sleeping in the house on the night of the murder. The accused's explanation was that he had gone to Davangiri; but the evidence of the sister of the accused showed that he slept in the back-yard of the house and he was in the village. There was other evidence to support this. The second important fact established in the case was that he left the village on the early morning of 18th. He was seen at different places, and the broad fact remained that he was certainly absent from the time the murder of Bhimava was discovered by the complainant. In his opinion the conduct of the accused was sufficient to throw doubt on him. It was difficult to reconcile the conduct of the accused with any theory of the innocence of the accused. Then he came to the evidence which was sufficient to bring home the charge to the accused. The complainant arose from sleep on hearing the cries of his wife, and he saw somebody running away. Therefore he cried out that there was a thief. Maria woke up on hearing the cries of the complainant. Maria said that he recognized the voice of the man who spoke as that of Hanma. He saw no reason to distrust the evidence of Maria. The circumstances

REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGE.

(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.)

MUSE BHAIJI ABHRAM AND ANOTHER v. BAPU MUSE MAHOMAD AND OTHERS.

This was a second appeal from the decision of Mr. Mohanrai, First Classs Subordinate Judge, A.P., of Broach.

In the original suit, filed in the Wagra Court, the plaintiffs sued for redemption of certain property and for possession of the same with the houses thereon under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, alleging themselves to be agriculturists.

The mortgage sought to be redeemed was under a mortgage deed, dated 28th March 1871, which was passed by Raje Amiji and Saleman Amiji (father and uncle of plaintiff 2) to Muse Mahomad (father of defendants 1 and 2) for Rs. 2,999.

The property was sold in execution of a decree against Raje Amiji and others and was purchased in the Court's auction sale by one Muse Valli in 1874, who sold it to Muse Mahomed (the original mortgagee) by a registered document, bearing the attestations of Raje Amiji and Saleman Amiji (the original mortgagors) with others. The said Raje, Saleman and Muse were all dead, whilst plaintiff 1 was the assignee of plaintiff 2 and defendant 3 was a nephew of Muse Mahomed and a cousin of the other defendants. Muse Mahomed had built substantial buildings on two of the "gabhans."

MAIN CONTENTIONS.

The main contentions in the appeal were that the whole "bhag" was never sold in the auction sale; that the attestations of Raje and Saleman on the registered sale-deed had no operation; that there was no bar of either estoppel or adverse possession.

All these points were found by the learned Sub-Judge against the plaintiffs, and he, therefore, dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with all costs.

The learned Appellate Judge confirmed the decree of the Lower Court.

The plaintiffs appealed.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for the appellants.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. G. N. Thakore, appeared for the respondents.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

Re G & Wards Act, VIII of 1890—Mancecklal & Ty. In Re Bibi Shah Jehan Begum a minor v. Munshi Abdul Rehman bin Molv. Masud, Petitioner. Captain & Waidya Notice 17-9-13.

Re G & Wards Act VIII of 1890.—Madhowji K & C In Re Takersey Dewji a minor v. Murbai, Petitioner. Dastur & Co. Notice 13-9-13.

Re G & Wards Act VIII of 1890.—Bhai K & G. In Re Bena Betiji a minor v. Goswami Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj. Petitioner. Hiralalji & Co. Vachha & Co. Edglow G W & Co. 29-3-13.

Re. G & Wards Act VIII of 1890—Hiralal & Co. In Re Bina Betiji a minor v. Shrimant Goswami Shri Chandraprabhavati widow. Petitioner. Bhai K & G. Petitioner. Vachha & Co. Edglow G W & Co. 26-7-13.

W J. 882-12—Payne & Co. Mercey Eileen Gay v. Carl William Grant Gay Pestonji R K & Co. 1-9-13. Notice 1-9-13.

534-10—Smithem B & Co. Abdulla Allarakhia & Co. v. Allibhai Chagla & Co. Tyabji D & Co. 11-9-13.

W. J. 731-13—Payne & Co. Carl William Grant Gay v. Mercey Eileen Gay & anr. Pestonji R K & Co.

1117-12—Madhowji K & Ch. Bhimabai widow & ors. v. Jethabhai Walji & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. 18-9-13.

Re. G & Wards Act VIII of 1890—Dastur & Co. In Re Takersey Dewji a minor v. Gorebai. Petitioner. Madhowji K & Ch. 18-9-13.

Re. Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882—Bhai K & G. In Re Sagar Press Co. Ld. & reduced v. The Sagar Press Co. Ld., & reduced. Petitioners. 20-9-13.

249-13—Bhai K & G. The Poona Bank Ld. & anr. v. Motilal Chunilal. Malvi H M & R. 22-9-13.

754-13—Captain & T. Vaghji Vallabhdas & Co. a firm v. Passoo Poonja. Ardeshir H D & Co. 22-9-13.

583-13—Dikshit & Pur. Hariram Ishwardas v. C A Theal & anr. Khambatta & Co. 22-9-13.

885-12—Mulla & Mulla. Manjibhoy Karimbhoy v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassami Dada & ors. Surajmal & Co. 23-9-13.

125-06—Little & Co. Mulji Haridas v. Lalji Umersey & ors. Nanu H & Co. 23-9-13.

231-13—Dastur & Co. Jamnabai widow & anr. v. Tejpal Nursey & anr. Tyebji D & Co. 23-9-13.

For Consent Decree (in Court.)

176-13—Bhai K & G. Shriman Goswami Tekayet Shri 108 Shri Gordhanlalji Girdharji v. Kanji Mowji Dwivedi & ors. Edg. G W & Co. Ard H D & Co.

408-12—Edg. G W & Co. Shri Pouma Bettiji Maharaj v. Shriman Goswami Likayet Shri 108 Shri Gordhanlalji Gerdhariji Maharaj Bhai K & G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard. 26-8-13.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G. Part Heard 26-8-13.

CAWNPORE RIOT CASES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

Bail applications on behalf of the accused in connection with the Cawnpore riot cases have not yet been received by the Allahabad High Court. It is probable that the matter will be dropped.

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nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature rosents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery nonfeeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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KUNDLA FLOOD RELIEF.

MEETING OF BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

NOTABLE RECORD OF DEVOTED LABOUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Bombay Committee for the relief of the victims of the Kundla floods in Bhavnagar State was held last week at Kalbadevi-road, in the Bhatia Mahajanwady, where a very interesting report was given by the Committee's representative, Mr. Prabhudas Ladhabhai Modi. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Sakarlal Girjashanker, late Revenue Officer of Kundla, and there was a select audience. The Honorary Secretary of the Committee, Mr. P. L. Modi, who had been sent to Kundla to personally carry out the work of relief, read out to the meeting a report of his sojourn and work, which revealed many startling facts about the great distress and pitiful sufferings of the victims.

Mr. Modi said that on the 11th June Kundla was visited with torrential rains and floods unexpectedly; and before the floods could subside, similar torrents of rain descended again over it within a fortnight. There was a river passing between Kundla and Savar and the devastation was horrible. Already sensational particulars have been published in the Press, and his visit, more than a month after the disaster, confirmed what he had read and heard.

He reached Kundla on 17th July, and, railway traffic having been stopped owing to the line between Dhasa and Kundla having been washed out, he was obliged to wade through waist-deep bogs of mud and cross dangerous rivulets to get to Kundla. In spite of having a bullock cart with him, he had to tread for many miles over thorny places and pathways of slime, which played havoc with his clothes. Twenty-four hours of such hard travel brought him to Kundla. The shades of night had fallen and the town looked as desolate as a cemetery. The sight that greeted him in the morning was horrible in the extreme and words failed to describe it. He had been born and bred in that town and the dream desolation of, it now pierced his heart and brought tears to his eyes. Hundreds of houses had been levelled to the ground and nothing but heaps of earth remained. In some places whole houses had been washed away by the floods, leaving no trace behind. Families that had been yesterday reposing in happy comfort were to-day homeless and hungry.

HARROWING DETAILS.

One or two incidents of the disaster were peculiarly horrifying. One Mahomedan family was living in a pucca stone building. When the floods came they climbed up to the roof thinking themselves safe. In the twinkling of an eye the whole building collapsed and the poor people were nowhere to be seen. Only the corpse of a girl was found afterwards, stark naked, in the boughs of a tree. The floods having come in the night, people were thrown in panic and ran hither and thither, having lost their wits. Son left father, wife left husband and women left children. Some climbed over roofs, some over trees, some lashed themselves to doors and windows, some over trees, some lashed themselves together to escape the fury of the flood. One old Mahomedan woman of over seventy years was left behind by the people of her family and clung to a tree till the waters had subsided, while the others were washed away. Many brave people sacrificed their lives in trying to save others, and the tales of heroism that he heard were astounding to a degree.

Though only a few human lives were lost, the number of cattle and domestic animals washed away was great.

MEASURES OF AID.

The people of the town had started a small relief fund among themselves, and those that were homeless were given shelter and the hungry food. The Hon. Maharaj Sir Bhavsingji came in person and gave much-needed consolation to his afflicted subjects. The Diwan Saheb followed after him and established a relief committee. In the same meeting a fund was opened, and an appeal was made to the wealthy citizens of Bombay and other towns. It was a matter of great satisfaction to note that the local committee was made up of Government officials and leading citizens. The Secretary, Mr. H. C. Sethna, was a very sympathetic officer, and equally so was the Chief Judge, Mr. P. Morarji. The work of relief was then systemetically branched out into four separate lines and arrangements made to have it carried out economically and with as little waste as possible. A sub-committee under the presidency of the local thana officer, Mr. S. Maganlal, personally visited all the ruined and damaged houses and inquired carefully into the condition and circumstances of the residents. The very difficult work could never have been carried out successfully were it not for the indefatigable and unselfish services of the wellknown pleader and energetic citizen of Kundla, Mr. Shamji Keshowji and the Municipal Secretary, Mr. Lalji Hirji. The sub-committee, in order to gather the facts at first hand, had to pass hours with low castes, such as Dheds, Bhangis, Chamars, etc., whom the oldfashioned Hindus think it a sin even to touch.

MAHOMEDANS GREATEST SUFFERERS.

Mahomedans have suffered in greater numbers from this disaster than Hindoos. They were Memons, Arabs, Sepoys and others, who had their houses on the banks of the river. The plight to which these people were reduced was certainly very pitiable, and our Hindu brethren deserve much credit in that they helped these Mahomedans liberally, forgetting for the time their racial antipathies. It was a matter of some surprise that wealthy Mahomedans had so far contributed nothing towards relieving the sufferings, of their co-religionists. Perhaps a proper appeal had not yet been made to them. No doubt the Bombay Relief Committee had remained quiet on this matter and this was because enough funds had already been collected from Hindoos.

Out of the funds so liberally given by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association, Banias, Brahmins, Lohanas, Mahomedans, and Bohras all received this help impartially without distinction of caste or creed. The representative of the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association, Mr. Lalshankar Harprasad laboured day and night for over fifteen days, and took every precaution to see that his Association's money was very judiciously expended, no black sheep getting any advantage. About 101 shopkeepers and artisans were thus restored the much needed means of their livelihood and their households were now blessing the members of the Grain Merchants' Association. Besides this, Mr. Lalshanker spent about Rs. 570 more in providing clothes and food privately to many destitute widows and poor people. The Kundla public have received something like Rs. 6,000 from this association. Another public body, *viz.*, the Colaba Cotton Mukadums' Association contributed about Rs. 3,000 through their representative Mr. Kanji Gordhev. The enthusiasm and spirit of this gentleman left a permanent impression upon Mr. Modi's mind. A further sum of Rs. 600 was contributed by the generous citizens of Ahmadabad through their representative, Mr. Umedchand Dalichand, who at great personal sacrifice and under much hardship rendered valuable service to the Kundla public. The Bombay Iron Merchants contributel Rs. 1,000 through their representative, Mr. Harjiwandas Dharsi.

The Bhavnagar State will give the necessary relief to farmers by reducing the rate of their *Vighoti* or postponing or exempting them from the payment of revenue. The relations of the Bhavnagar State to its farmer subjects are peculiarly satisfactory, and the Committee thought it best to leave this question entirely to the disposal of the State.

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has contributed Rs. 7,200; and people from other parts of India and outside have given Rs. 3,000. In this way Rs. 30,000 have been spent in relief; and Mr. Modi thinks there is now no need for further sums. The Kundla public have sent a message to the Committee and the citizens of Bombay, in which they say that they will never forget the great help they have received and shall always bless the Bombay contributors.

Mr. Modi then gave some further interesting particulars about the disaster and the work of relief and showed photographs of the affected sites.

KUNDLA FLOODS.

The report was noted by the Committee and a resolution of thanks passed in appreciation of the high, and unselfish services rendered by Mr. Prabhudas Ladhabhai Modi.

ENGLISH AND DUTCH.

INFLUENCE OF WILLIAM III.

LORD SELBORNE'S SPEECH.

The Earl of Selborne unveiled at Petersfield, on September 3, the restored equestrian statue of William III, which for a century has stood in the market-place of the old Hampshire town. The statue, which is a fine example of British sculpture, was one of the memorials erected as the outcome of the movement inaugurated by the Whig party in London to perpetuate the memory of William of Orange. It was acquired with money left for the purpose by Sir William Jolliffe, who represented Petersfield in Parliament from 1734 to 1741, and was first set up in the courtyard of Petersfield House, says the "Daily Telegraph."

In 1793 the house was demolished, and the statue was eventually moved to its present position. Three years ago notice was taken of its dilapidated condition, and the Urban Council appointed a committee to make an appeal for funds for its restoration. There was a generous response, and the work of renovation was entrusted to Professor W. Robert Colton, A.R.A., who has readjusted the pose of the statue and remodelled the parts that had perished.

Lord Selborne, in unveiling the statue, said William of Orange was a great man and a great king, and now they could look back they could see how great his influence had been in shaping the destinies of our nation and the Empire. From the time of William III, dated those international relations of the countries and the peoples of Europe which we called modern European and foreign politics. From the time of William III, dated also the traditional attitude of this country to the rest of Europe. For the first time, then, England became a permanent factor in the European question. From the time of William III, dated our constitutional monarchy and the evolution of our Parliamentary system under which we lived.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTROVERSY.

They must not suppose that William the Third was dead to-day. He himself had had experience of it during the years that it was his privilege to act in South Africa, when they were trying to smooth away and remove a misunderstanding between two peoples that had lasted many generations. Every historical link was of great value. He (Lord Selborne) used to talk to his friends the Boers, and point out to them that at the dawn of modern European history the Dutch and the English both came from the same part of Germany. That might have awakened a slight symptom of interest, but it left them cold. But when he pointed out to them that the national hero of Holland was also one of England's greatest kings, and that it was from his time that the constitutional monarchy dated which succeeding Sovereigns of England had given to the people of South Africa, and that from his day dated the system of Parliamentary government with which all South Africa had been endowed by his successors in the British Sovereignty, the Boers' interest became quickened, and thoughts and aspirations and ideals which had never before occurred to them began to shape themselves in their mind.

It softened the bitterness of defeat to remember that the time had been when England, in her extremity, had looked to Holland for a Sovereign. He had thought latterly many times what William III. would have said about certain controversies which some of his friends in South Africa had recently raised. The question had been posed, "What is the relative duty of a good South African to South Africa, on the one hand, and to the British Empire on the other?" Or it had been put more bluntly than that. It had been asked, "What room is left for any allegiance to the Empire, any feeling of patriotism to the Empire, on the part of a good South African, whose first, chief, and last thought should be for South Africa alone?"

Those were the questions which had been mooted among some of his friends in South Africa. But what would William the Third have said to such questions? Unless he entirely misunderstood the spirit and genius of the great man, he could have no doubt whatever of the answer which William of Orange would have given to the Africander of to-day who asked such questions. He would have said, "What is bad for South Africa cannot be good for the British Empire." (Cheers.) There never could be a conflict of patriotism. Therefore, why raise such questions?

A MODERN BIG GUN.

HOW IT IS MADE.

An Engineering correspondent writes in the "Daily Telegraph":—

The modern gun embodies the greatest ingenuity and cunning of the engineer, both designer and machinist. The progress which has been made may be imagined when it is remembered that the British guns used as recently as in the Crimean War were made of cast iron and had smooth bores. Ordinary gunpowder was used as the explosive in those days, and the range was only a matter of a few hundreds of yards. The introduction of rifling, i.e., spiral grooves running round the inside of the bore, together with higher power explosives, wrought a complete change in the outlook of ordnance engineers. The rifling necessitates, of course, most accurate machining of the bore, and causes the shell to have a rapid spin about its axis on emerging from the gun. This spin gives it a quasi-rigidity in the direction of aim, so that the latter can be made with great certainty provided the sighting appliances are reliable. High-power modern explosives have immensly increased the range, owing to the enormous impulse they give to the projectile. The immense pressure of the explosion, however, made cast-iron an utterly impossible material to employ, for the actual tensile stress, or "hoop stress," as it is called technically, in a gun tube due to this pressure may rise to terrific values. Steel is, of course, now employed, a special grade of nickel-chrome gun-steel having been evolved. Moreover, in order that the impulse of the explosion may act on the projectile for an adequate period, the length of the bore has been enormously increased. A 12in gun of 1854 was about 15ft long; a weapon of the present day is 50ft long, this being approximately the length of the 16in guns that are being used to guard the Panama Canal.

COMPOSITE TUBES.

Most people know that a big gun is made of several tubes each shrunk on the other, but although it may be realised that this arrangement in some way "strengthens the gun," probably few readers have ever looked into the very interesting "arithmetic." It should be explained that the gaseous pressure inside the gun (the explosion pressure being, say, 12 to 13 tons per square inch) produces three kinds of stress in the steel. These are: (1) A radial stress, which is directed outward in every direction, as are the ripples when a stone is dropped in a pool, and falls off to zero intensity at the outside in the same way that the ripples die out; (2) a circumferential, or "hoop," stress at every point (this falls off from a maximum at the inside to a smaller intensity, not zero, at the outside); (3) a sheer, or slipping, stress at every point. The existence of (3) is not very obvious without a knowledge of the mathematical analysis of the problem. Suffice it to say that (2) and (3) always arise from (1).

What actually occurs may be appreciated by considering a tube of 12in bore and 2.6in thickness, on which is shrunk a tube 3 in thick, a third tube 2.3in thick being shrunk on outside the other two tubes. The whole gun is thus 7.9in thick, and a gas pressure of 12½ tons per square inch would cause, in a solid tube of these dimensions, a hoop stress of 18 tons per square inch, falling off gradually to 6 tons per square inch at the outside. This enormous stress, combined with the high temperature, if often repeated, could not fail to damage even the high tensile steel employed. But now let us consider the tube as composite. The shrinking process causes a pressure between the first two tubes of 3½ tons per square inch and one of 2½ between the second and third. These cause hoop stresses on all three tubes. The 3½ tons pressure acts on the outside of the inner tube No. 1 and on the inside of tube No. 2 similarly for the 2½ tons pressure. A new hoop stress is thus set up in tube I which opposes that due to the explosion so that the actual resultant stress in this tube falls to only 4 tons per square inch at the inside, where damage would be most serious in making the rifling, breech action, etc., inaccurate. The shrinkage pressure between tubes 1 and 2 sets up hoop stresses in tube 2 which assist the gas pressure and are still larger; but the pressure between tubes 2 and 3 sets up hoop stresses opposing the other sets, though of rather smaller intensity. So, on balance, tube 2 has stresses varying from 14 tons to 9 tons, instead of from 10 to 7 in a plain tube. In tube 3 the hoop stress due to shrinkage assists that due to explosion pressure, and the varia-

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged one Motiram Lalchand, a Hindu, with attempting to commit suicide.

On the 23rd instant it was alleged, Mathuradas Kesandas, the manager of Nagdevi Temple, situated at Nagdevi Street, whilst performing some rites in the temple heard a splash as of something falling into the well outside. On going to see what was wrong he saw the accused inside the well. He immediately called for assistance and had him taken out. The accused admitted that he intended to commit suicide and was sentenced to fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

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Aqua Ptychotis Con.—(Concentrated Water of Ajowan). *A powerful Antiseptic and Carminative. It rapidly removes flatulence, relieves griping and heart-burn, checks diarrhœa and stimulates digestion and increases appetite. Very useful in the early stage of Cholera.* (*Price per 3 oz. phial, As. 8.*)

* The above preparation can be had also in tablet form combined with Bicarbonate of Soda. (Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 5.)

2. Syrup Vasakæ.—Vasaka or Arduso (Adhatoda Vasika) *has a considerable reputation all over India as an Expectorant and Antispasmodic and is largely prescribed in Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus, &c., There is a saying that "No man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists."* (*Pharmacop. Ind.*). (*Price per 4 oz. phial, As. 10.*)

* This preparation can also be had in combination with Hypophosphites and Tolu. (Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.)

3. "Malaril."—*A sure preventive and cure for Malaria. Besides quinine, these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs, which, without interfering with the well-known anti-periodic and tonic properties of quinine, entirely neutralize its evil effects.* (*Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 12.*) (*Price per 4 oz. phial Re. 1.*)

4. Ext. Abroma Augusta Liq.—(The active principle of Ulat Kambal). *A specific for painful menstruation.* (*Price per 4oz. phial Re. 1.*)

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THIS FILM WILL BE THE TALK OF BOMBAY.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

SCIENCE AND SEX.

WOMAN'S CHALLENGE FOR EQUALITY.

PROFESSOR'S PROPHECY OF WORLD-STARVATION.

According to precedent, the proceedings of the British Association conference were almost wholly devoted on September 11 to addresses from the presidents of the twelve sections, most of which, as usual, concerned a modern history of the several branches of science. Miss Ethel Sargent, the first woman president of a section, followed the common example in her botanical address; but she prefaced it with a sort of challenge to the other sex for equality in scientific affairs, says the Birmingham correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

She said: "Section K (Botany) has made a great innovation in choosing a woman for its president this year, and I will not refrain from thanking you in the name of my sex because I happen to be the woman chosen. And, though I must and do feel very keenly the honour you have done me as a botanist, yet that feeling is less prominent than gratitude for the generosity shown to all women in that choice. Speaking in their name, I may venture to say that the highest form of generosity is that which dares to do an act of justice in the face of custom and prejudice."

GREATEST EDUCATION OF THE DAY.

It is remarkable how large a place the sex question—in a score of different phases—occupies in this year's meeting. It appeared even in Principal Griffith's very original address in the educational section. The bulk of this address was a strong attack, corroborated by a mass of testimony from teachers and directors, against the teaching system in the primary or elementary schools which turn out boys who "cannot spell correctly, keep simple accounts, or derive any pleasure from reading." His alternative was the Australian method, supplemented by the perfect system. After quoting the report of the Warwickshire County Council on this subject he said—and here is the gist of the argument:

"This is all due to the man whom I regard as the greatest educator of our time—namely, Sir Robert Baden-Powell. I believe that the Boy Scout movement is rendering greater service than our complicated State machinery in preparing those who are brought within its influence for the struggles of life. It is a matter for regret that so small a fraction of the children in our schools is able to share its benefits. I only wish it were possible for our political system to admit the appointment of Baden-Powell as Minister of Education, with plenary powers, for the next ten years!"

SUICIDAL SILENCE.

Just before concluding his address Principal Griffiths attacked what he called "our conspiracy of silence with regard to sexual instruction." "If the proverbial visitor from Mars were engaged in a tour of inspection in our country I think nothing would strike him as more extraordinary than that a subject which closely concerns the progress of the race and the welfare of the individual should be entirely ignored in our system of education. By our action (or want of action) we tacitly admit that such knowledge is harmful and that we deliberately prefer such knowledge, which must necessarily be obtained in one way or another, to arrive by subterranean channels and by agencies which will present facts of vital importance in their worst possible aspect.

"We cannot be said to be really educating our children so long as we withhold from them all guidance in one of the most difficult problems which will be presented to them in later life, and when one reflects on the misery and wreckage consequent on our silence it is difficult to speak with due moderation. I will therefore content myself with suggesting to those interested in this matter a study of the procedure adopted in the schools of Finland, in which systematic instruction is given by carefully selected teachers: it is stated with the happiest results."

AEROPLANE STABILITY.

This very remarkable address concluded with a most fervent plea for the endowment of research. "When we reflect on the magnitude of the results which would inevitably follow an adequate encouragement of research the irony of the position becomes more evident. It was stated on authority that Pasteur during his lifetime saved for his country the whole cost of the Franco-Prussian War. We have mathematicians who, granted encouragement, opportunity, and time, could establish the laws of stability of aeroplanes. Suppose we spent some millions in discovering the man and enabling him to complete his task; the result might be an addition to our security greater than that of a fleet of super-Dreadnoughts. Unfortunately there are no votes to be gained by the advocacy of opportunities for research!"

WHY WE LAUGH.

No debate roused more discussion or drew a larger audience than Dr. McDougal's new theory of laughter. He started from the acknowledged fact that nothing is so certain to excite laughter in the House of Commons as a member sitting on his hat. From such instances he developed the theory that man has learnt to laugh as an antidote to sympathy, which is painful. It is, in short, a protective reaction. Incidentally it increases circulation and respiration and improves the general well-being of the system. It would, he suggested, probably be worth the while of the House of Commons towards the end of a session to sacrifice a certain number of hats daily.

The smile and the laugh are regarded as essentially different, as inferred from the fact that babies smile at three weeks old but do not laugh till three months old.

WORLD'S STARVATION.

One other presidential address was singularly original. Professor Dixon, as president of the Geographical Section, made a well-reasoned prophecy of the coming ages, which he considers are in serious danger of starvation unless intensive cultivation and organisation of resources are promoted. This was his conclusion:

"As far as our information goes the development of the steamship and the railway, and the universal introduction of machinery which has arisen from it, have so increased the demand made by man upon the earth's resources that in less than a century they will have become fully taxed.

"We are already making serious inroads upon the resources of the whole earth. What is wanted is that we should seriously address ourselves to a stocktaking of our resources."

FASHIONS AT EARL'S COURT.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

On the lawn of the Welcome Club, Earls Court, the Urban Kinemacolour Company took a series of pictures which are to form a portion of their big film the "Urban Kinemacolour Fashion Gazette." This film will show all the best dressed women of the day, and will also constitute a forecast of the fashions of the approaching Autumn season. Invitations were sent to the smartest and most beautiful actresses of the day, and under the direction of Miss Mehan, the Editor of the "Gazette," these ladies paraded singly and in groups. Photo:—A group of actresses from the Empire Theatre, wearing the latest dresses and hats.

SALUTING OFFICERS IN MUFTI'

The officer who is acting a temporary Brigade Commander at Wellington in the Indian Southern Command should see to it, says "Truth," that his staff officer does not try to improve the King's Regulations with nonsensical additions of his own. The Regulations say that soldiers are to salute officers "when they know them to be such, whether in uniform or not." The Brigade Commander is practically made to say that soldiers at the Wellington Sanatorium have somehow or other, whether by instinct, divination, or guesswork, got to know all officers, no matter what corps they belong to, how they are dressed, or how long they have been at the station and if they don't know them they will be punished. I quote the order as it was published:—

The Brigade Commander does not consider there is any excuse for failing to recognise an officer even if he is in mufti. Any soldier appearing before the C.O. for this offence will be severely dealt with.

"TRUTH" AND MR. DE P. WEBB.

"Truth" says—I see Mr. M. de P. Webb, who is now in England, has been writing voluminous letters to the "Financial News" on the economic effect in the Western world of the growing absorption of gold by India. He is apparently so engrossed in this abstruse question that he cannot find time to respond to the invitation I gave him in an article on August 20, with reference to the Kindersley-Ropeway concession. The story of the concession which Mr. Webb secured for the benefit of his principals, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., after the business had been introduced to them by Mr. W. R. Shaw, seemed to call for some explanation. None has yet been vouchsafed, either by Mr. Webb or Messrs. Forbes. Can it be that they have no answer to make to Mr. Shaw's statement as to the treatment he has experienced in connection with the concession?

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

19th Sunday after Trinity, 28th Sept. 1913.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m., Ordination Service; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Lloyd in E. flat. Hymns 430, 209, 355, 322, 553; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Canticles, Woodward in A; Hymns, 420, 202, 274. Collection for Church Missionary Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain, 7 a.m. Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Matins (Choral); 9 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Clergy: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon Chaplain 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy, Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson. Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for the "N.C.C. Forward Fund." Marathi Service, 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Sunday School, in B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute. Lower Parel. 5-15 p.m. Sunday School in the Church; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A. 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion Church). Early Service (St. Paul). Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Magazon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Tovey. Alms for Church Expenses.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. J. C. Matthew, B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Sermon on Brotherhood and Christian Social Service.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. D. Mawe; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. D. Mawe.

Wesleyan Church Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. D. Mawe; 5 p.m. Sun- Rev. A. D. Mawe; 5 p.m. Sun- Service. Preacher; Mr. F. V. Rushworth.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Bishop J. W. Robinson.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell, 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

AMERICAN MISSION.

Hume Memorial Church near Parsi's Statue, Byculla. Congregationalist Rev. J. Malelu, Pastor.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society's Meeting; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service. Friday Prayer meeting at 8-30 p.m. All services in Marathi.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar Rev. Father Hutemacher, S.J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M.X Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m. 7 a.m. 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass; 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Travel Church (Our Lady of Health). 6-45 and 9 a.m. Low Masses.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.,

High Mass; 6 p. m., Benediction

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.— 9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burto's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—Masses 5. 5-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. Vicar Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. Daily Masses; Childrens Mass, 8-30 a.m.;

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. From to-morrow the 21st instant, commences the 7 Novinas of Our Lady of Seven Dolours. Novena Mass at 7-15 a.m.

Evening Service, Rosary Sermon and Benediction at 7 (S.T.)

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's). Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A., Oxon. Sundays. 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.,

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

CLUE TO HIDDEN TREASURE.

PROFESSOR'S FIND IN IRELAND.

A discovery which he believes is of great archæological interest has been made by Professor Edward Spencer Dodgson, M.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, who, in company with Professor Sanki Ichikawa, a savant from Tokyo, is at present studying Gaelic at the Gortahork College, West Donegal, says the "Daily Chronicle."

He has found a peculiarly shaped stone, which apparently has been lying unnoticed at Killult, Falcarragh, West Donegal, for several hundred years. One face of the stone, is covered with Ogham-like characters, and there are indications suggesting that the stone provides a clue to the whereabouts of an extensive treasure belonging to an ancient Irish chieftain and believed to be hidden in the immediate neighbourhood.

Ogham is a peculiar alphabet of straight lines used by the ancient British and Irish. Only a fractional part of the inscription has as yet been interpreted, and no further light on the message can be had pending the arrival of Ogham scholars, who are on the way to the scene of the discovery.

Professor Dodgson was returning from an excursion to Tory Island, and had reached the neighbourhood of Killult when his attention was attracted to a stone over a yard in length which lay partially exposed in a field less than 100 yards from the east side of the local Protestant church. Some parts of the stone's surface bore resemblance to the body of a big petrified fish. The Ogham-like markings revealed themselves on a nearer view.

STONE REMOVED TO A COLLEGE.

The professor called the attention of the owner of the field (Mr. Brady) to the position of the stone and its peculiarities, and Mr. J. Brady said he had never noticed the markings before. With the permission of Mr. Brady, the stone was removed to Gortahork Gaelic College, where it attracts the attention of many teachers and the students there. Some of the markings on the stone have been deciphered, one group being interpreted as signifying soul or "spirit."

There is an old tradition in Killult that the treasure of an ancient Irish chief is hidden there, and some rare gold ornaments were found during the digging of a local mound 60 years ago.

The "Northern Whig," Belfast, suggests that the discovery of the stone is the result of a practical joke on the part of the students at the Gaelic College, who may have thought it excellent fun to provide a new version of the famous incident in "Pickwick Papers."

FREE LIFE READINGS TO ALL WHO WRITE AT ONCE.

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Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well-known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous. Even Astrologers of lesser reputation all over the world acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of, and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life.

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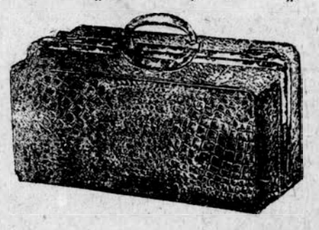

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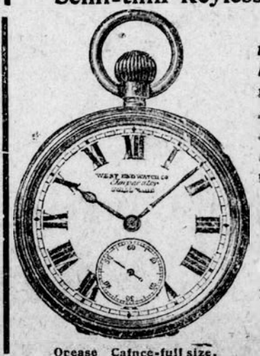

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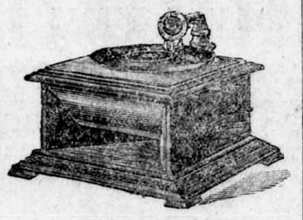

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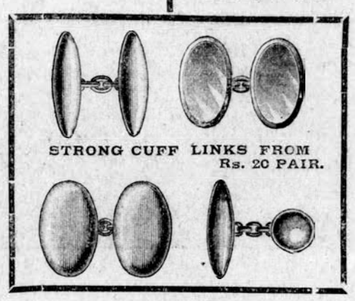

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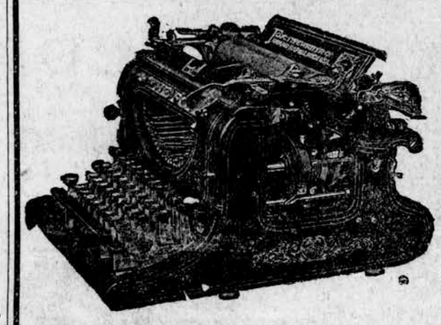

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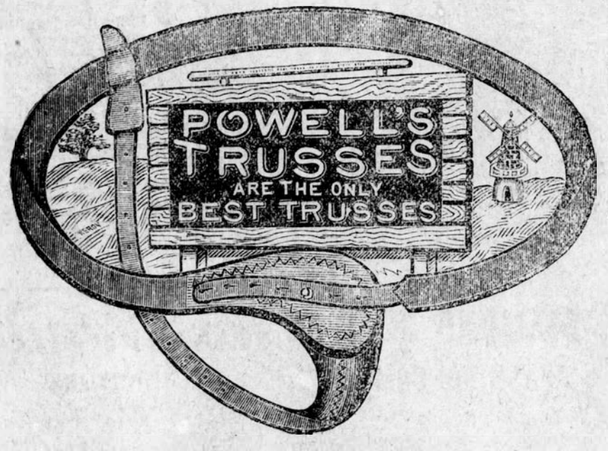

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